

prostaglandin and prostacyclin, or in any pathology whose candidate CC
chromosomal region is situated on chromosome 17. They are also useful CC
for the manufacture of a medicament intended for the prevention of ABCD10 CC
disease. The genes are also useful for the diagnosis of ABCD10 CC
genes are located to chromosome 17, more specifically to the 17q24 locus.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 26+02;

Matches 17/ Conservative 0/ Mismatches 3/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/

422 CCTCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 441

CCCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 20

1 CCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 20

RESULT 95

AB132961/C

AB132961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AB132961;

26-FEB-2002 (first entry)

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functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions CC
associated with the expression of STN3. The sequences represent cDNA CC
encoding human STN3 and human STN3 oligonucleotides.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 26+02;

Matches 17/ Conservative 0/ Mismatches 3/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/

315 GAGCCCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 334

20 GAGCCCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 1

RESULT 95

AB132961/C

AB132961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AB132961;

15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

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functions and physiological processes and for diagnosing conditions CC
associated with the expression of STN3. The sequences represent cDNA CC
encoding human STN3 and human STN3 oligonucleotides.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.1%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 26+02;

Matches 17/ Conservative 0/ Mismatches 3/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/

315 GAGCCCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 334

20 GAGCCCTCATCTCCACCCCTCC 1

RESULT 95

AB132961/C

AB132961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AB132961;

15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

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CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197545 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention.

8Q Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 1, 13; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 0 Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1275 AACGGCAATGATGACCGG 1294

20 AACGGCAATGATGACCGG 1

AB182074 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

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AB182074; C

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AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

AB182074; C

8Q Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query March 1, 13; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02; 0 Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1237 GGGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 1346

20 GGGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 1

AB182124 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

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AB182124; C

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

8Q Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query March 1, 13; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02; 0 Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1237 GGGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 1346

20 GGGGCGGCGGCGGCGGCGG 1

AB182124 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

AB182124; C

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AB182124; C

RESULT 99
 AAB03447/c
 ID AAB09347 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAB09347;
 XX XX
 XX 22-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX XX
 XX Atherosclerosis-detecting probe from PGC #94.
 XX Atherosclerosis; diagnosis; hybridisation; synergism; gene therapy;
 XX mutation; probe; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M020027882-A2.
 XX 19-SEP-2002.
 XX 13-MAR-2002; 2002MO-SP02780.
 XX 13-MAR-2001; 2001MO-1011935.
 XX (CGMA-) CGMA1 QNH.
 XX Challen P., Seedorf U.
 XX WPI: 2002-723374/78.
 XX
 XX Determining genetic risk of atherosclerosis for clinical diagnosis,
 XX comprises hybridizing patient nucleic acid with an array of probes -
 XX derived from risk-associated reference genes and their mutations -
 XX
 XX Example 1, Page 123; 146pp; German.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel method for determining the genetic risk
 XX of atherosclerosis both for clinical diagnosis and for population
 XX genetic studies. The method comprises hybridizing a nucleic acid
 XX nucleic acid sequence, including the coding region, with a reference
 XX mutations), to a carrier; (11) hybridising the probes with a nucleic
 XX evaluating the hybridisation pattern, and makes possible a quick,
 XX invasive and informative diagnosis, and makes possible a quick,
 XX multifactorial analysis for detecting e.g. synergism between different
 XX risk-associated genes in presence of other mutations. The results may be
 XX combined with known risk-assessment methods to provide a more reliable
 XX diagnosis, especially important with new therapeutic methods (e.g. gene
 XX in a reference sequence can be screened for in a single test and the
 XX method is well suited to automation. AAB09347-AAB09676 represent probes
 XX used to illustrate the method of the invention.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.14; Score 15.2; DB:1; Length 21;
 XX Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1472 AGAAGCTTATTTTGG 1493
 XX 20 AAAAAAAAAATTTTCTGG 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 100
 AAB02814
 ID AAB02814 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAB02814;
 XX XX
 XX AAB02814;

DT 01-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human FOXP3 gene exon 8 amplifying PCR primer #4.
 XX Human; detection; mutation; scurfy gene; FOXP3 gene; scurfy disease;
 XX FOXP3 gene-related disease; X-linked disorder; polyendocrinopathy;
 XX immune dysregulation; diagnosis; enteropathy; X-linked syndrome; PCR;
 XX primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M020026656-A2.
 XX 28-FEB-2002.
 XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001MO-US41814.
 XX 21-AUG-2000; 2000US-226759P.
 XX (CBL-) CBLTTCM R & D INC.
 XX Brumkov MR.
 XX WPI: 2002-232072/13.
 XX
 XX Detecting mutations of human orthologs of murine scurfy gene, FOXP3 for
 XX diagnosing FOXP3 gene-related diseases in humans, by amplifying FOXP3
 XX nucleic acid sequence using oligonucleotide primers and detecting
 XX mutations -
 XX
 XX Claim 9; Page 19; 40pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to methods and compositions for detecting a
 XX mutation in a human ortholog of the murine scurfy gene, termed FOXP3.
 XX The method is useful for detecting mutations of the FOXP3 gene and is
 XX useful for diagnosis FOXP3 gene-related diseases in humans. Mutations
 XX in the human FOXP3 gene may be detected by amplifying a nucleic acid
 XX An e.g. of such a human disorder is immune dysregulation, enteropathy,
 XX polyendocrinopathy or X-linked syndrome. The present sequence is a PCR
 XX primer used to amplify human FOXP3 gene exon 8.
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 1.14; Score 15.2; DB:1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1278 TGGGAGATGACCTCTGG 1297
 XX 2 TCGAAATTTAACTCTCG 21
 XX
 XX RESULT 101
 AAB60401/c
 ID AAB60401 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
 XX AC AAB60401;
 XX XX
 XX 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human telomerase antisense oligonucleotide hESTRA SMO ID NO:2.
 XX Human; telomerase; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; hESTRA;
 XX telomerase; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer;
 XX lung cancer; breast cancer; brain glioma; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M020027856-A1.
 XX 18-MAY-2000.

XX Sideranby D;
 CC WPI; 1998-17451/16.
 CC Diagnosing cell proliferation disorders in micro-satellite allele(s)
 CC neoplasia of stomach from alterations in micro-satellite allele(s)
 CC
 CC Claim 14; Page 16; 53pp; English.
 CC Microsatellite DNA PCR target sequences AAV20995-721026 are amplified to
 CC detect the presence of an allelic imbalance or genetic instability by
 CC size fractionation. This can be used for the diagnosis of cell
 CC proliferation disorders such as neoplasia, benign or malignant.
 CC
 CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1298 GAGCCCTGCTGCTG 1302
 CC 17 GAGCCCTGCTGCTG 3
 CC
 CC RESULT 107
 CC AAZ21670/0
 CC 10 AAZ21670 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 CC AC AAZ21670;
 CC
 CC 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 CC Exemplary target nucleotide sequence 20.
 CC
 CC neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
 CC neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC
 CC WO9346408-A1.
 CC
 CC 16-SEP-1999.
 CC
 CC 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US06220.
 CC
 CC 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0036377.
 CC
 CC (UTD) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 CC
 CC Sideranby D;
 CC WPI; 1999-551428/46.
 CC Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation
 CC associated with cancer -
 CC
 CC Disclosure; Page 21; 99pp; English.
 CC This is a target nucleotide sequence, to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide primers hybridize.
 CC The target nucleotide sequence encodes and suppresses gene to date,
 CC which control growth, development, and cell differentiation. Regulation
 CC of these genes can, under certain circumstances, be altered and normal
 CC cells can assume neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention
 CC provides a method for detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and
 CC neck or lung in a subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide
 CC sequence in the saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the
 CC head, neck or lung. This allows early detection and therefore treatment
 CC of the neoplastic disorder.
 CC patients undergoing chemoprevention or chemotherapy.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1298 GAGCCCTGCTGCTG 1302
 CC 17 GAGCCCTGCTGCTG 3
 CC
 CC RESULT 108
 CC AAZ21702/0
 CC 10 AAZ21702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 CC AC AAZ21702;
 CC
 CC 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 CC Exemplary oligonucleotide primer 10.
 CC
 CC neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ds;
 CC neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC
 CC WO9346408-A1.
 CC
 CC 16-SEP-1999.
 CC
 CC 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US06220.
 CC
 CC 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0036377.
 CC
 CC (UTD) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 CC
 CC Sideranby D;
 CC WPI; 1999-551428/46.
 CC Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation
 CC associated with cancer -
 CC
 CC Disclosure; Page 21; 99pp; English.
 CC This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
 CC neoplastic related gene mutations.
 CC There are over 40 known proto-oncogenes and suppressor genes to date,
 CC which control growth, development, and cell differentiation. Regulation
 CC of these genes can, under certain circumstances, be altered and normal
 CC cells can assume neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention
 CC provides a method for detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and
 CC neck or lung in a subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide
 CC sequence in the saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the
 CC head, neck or lung. This allows early detection and therefore treatment
 CC of the neoplastic disorder.
 CC patients undergoing chemoprevention or chemotherapy.
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 1.1%; Score 15; DB 1; Length 20;
 CC Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1298 GAGCCCTGCTGCTG 1302
 CC 4 GAGCCCTGCTGCTG 18
 CC
 CC RESULT 109
 CC AAV02125/C

KX miscarrriage/ clot formation; ss.
 CG Synthetic.
 XX N09617953-42.
 PD 13 -JUN-1996.
 XX 07-DEC-1995; 99NC-0802857.
 XX 08-DEC-1994; 94GS-0024823.
 XX (UTLR-) ONTV LEBDS.
 XX Marham AF;
 XX WFI; 1996-287196/23.
 PT Genetic study of Factor XIII activity - used for diagnosis and
 PT treatment of Factor XIII disorders, e.g bleeding, hemorrhage,
 PT miscarriage or clot formation.
 PS Claim 18; Table 2; 44pp; English.
 XX The sequences given in AA709233-42 are primers which were used in the
 CC sequencing of the factor XIII A₂ gene as four separate overlapping
 CC segments A, B, C and D. The sequences of the factor XIII A₂ gene
 CC and identification of differences in the gene sequence which are known
 CC to segregate with a reduction or enhancement of factor XIII activity.
 CC These mutations which may be the cause of a⁺ subunit deficiency have
 CC been mapped to the factor XIII gene on chromosome 6p21.
 CC acceptor site. This deletion does not grossly affect the
 CC the factor XIII pre mRNA, but causes a translational frameshift
 CC resulting in early translation termination. The second mutation is a G
 CC mutation caused by factor XIII pre-mRNA. The mechanism of how this
 CC third mutation is a nonsense mutation in which a C to T transition at
 CC position 598, in an Arg codon, results in a stop codon TGA. A further
 CC eight mutations have been identified and include a deletion/insertion
 CC in the coding region of the factor XIII gene. These mutations may be
 CC may be used in the diagnosis and treatment of disorders. These
 CC primer binds to position 1753-1770 of the factor XIII gene.
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.04; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Base local similarity 9.38; Treasures 0.02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 AATGTCCTGCAAC 390
 DB 18 AATGTCCTGCAAC 1
 RESULT 114
 ID AAT93177C
 XX AAT93177
 XX AAT93177
 XX 27-MAR-1998 (fixer entry)
 XX Primer used in the invention.
 XX Anti-dorsalising morphogenetic protein; ADMP-1; Xenopus; neuroblastoma;
 XX human bone morphogenic protein 3; BMP-3; therapy; diagnosis; neuroma;
 XX tissue proliferation; neurofibromatosis; probe; PCR primer; amplify; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX xenopus sp.
 XX US5693779-A.

KX 02-DEC-1997.
 XX 08-NOV-1994; 94US-0235583.
 XX 08-NOV-1994; 94US-0235583.
 XX (USNH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
 XX Klinka M, Kooze M, Wang S;
 XX WFI; 1996-031819/03.
 DR Polynucleotide encoding Xenopus anti-dorsalising morphogenetic
 PT protein - useful to treat and diagnose conditions involving
 PT inappropriate tissue proliferation
 PS Example 3; Column 11; 47pp; English.
 XX AA79157-79168 represent amplification primers used in the invention.
 CC These sequences were used to amplify the factor XIII A₂ gene in various
 CC stages of embryo development. The protein of the invention in various
 CC stages of embryo development. The protein of the invention is the
 CC cDNA encoding the factor XIII A₂ gene. The factor XIII A₂ gene is
 CC ADMP-1 can be used to treat and diagnose conditions involving
 CC inappropriate tissue proliferation, e.g. neuroblastoma, neuroma and
 CC libraries for mammalian equivalents of ADMP-1.
 SO Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.04; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Base local similarity 9.38; Treasures 0.02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 172 CTGTCACGCGAGTC 189
 DB 18 CTGTCACGCGAGTC 1
 RESULT 115
 ID AAT75155
 XX AAT75155
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (fixer entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:9511.
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disgenotyping map;
 XX genomic map; haplotype; phenotypic; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 XX amplification; hybridization; identification; characterisation;
 XX diagnosis; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W09354500-A2.
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX 21-APR-1999. 99NC-1800822.
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614.
 XX 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109132.
 XX (GERS) GERSFT.
 XX Cohen D, Blumentfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX WFI; 2000-013267/01.

CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma and viral or suborthalic wart. They can
CC also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
CC retinopathy, glaucoma, and cataracts. The use of the REVOLUTIN gene in
CC preventing and treating diseases and for treating the pathology of
CC occurring such as keloid, adhesion and hypertrophic or hypertrophic burn
CC scar. AM57577 to AM57599 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 2 C; 6 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity 88.9% Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 364 CCNANAGCAGACTGCTC 381
13 CCNANAGCAGACTGCTC 2

RESIST 118

AM57540 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AM57540;

12-SBP-2001 (first entry)

REVOLUTIN cDNA PCR primer PLU-2.

REVOLUTIN; Rev; corn; barley; rice; tomato; PCR primer; apical meristem;

leaf; floral organ; stem; transgenic plant; crop yield; cereal; fruit;

pharmaceutical; industrial; ss.

Arabidopsis thaliana.

WO200133944-N1.

17-MAY-2001.

10-NOV-2000; 2000NO-0530794.

10-NOV-1999; 9905-014587.

(BLAD)/ SPAD2 A.

(MAD)/ MAD58N L.

(CONA)/ CONA L.

Slade A. Madem L. Cona L.

WPI; 2002-320861/34.

Isolated DNA molecule comprising a sequence that encodes a REVOLUTIN

protein, useful for producing transgenic plants with modulated cell

division.

Example 4; Page 57; 14pp; English.

CC AM57401-AM57571 represent REVOLUTIN (REV) coding sequences and PCR
CC primers for amplifying the REV gene. The sequences were isolated
CC from plants such as Arabidopsis thaliana, corn, tomato, barley, rice,
CC The REV gene is required to promote the growth of apical meristems but
CC has an opposite effect on meristems of leaves, floral organs and stems,
CC growth and function of the transgene, affecting the rate of plant
CC division and function of the transgene, affecting the rate of plant
CC division. DNA encoding the REV protein is useful for modulating plant cell
CC division. The REV gene is useful for producing transgenic plant cell
CC plants with modulated cell division. The REV gene is useful for
CC to increase crop yield in cereals and fruit, and as a potential source
CC of pharmaceuticals and industrial products.

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity 88.9% Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Best local similarity 88.9% Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 19;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1057 MACTGACGACGCTGCTG 1074
1 MACTGACGACGCTGCTG 18

RESIST 112

AM57510 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AM57510;

20-MAY-2002 (first entry)

AMP gene specific forward primer.

Albinetone, cycloxygenase-2; cardiovascular; epinephrine; cardiac;

vasopressor; antileukotriene; cardioprotective; thrombolytic; fat;

antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene;

antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene;

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antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene;

antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene; antileukotriene;

NR WPI, 1998-28630/25.

PF New Helicobacter pylori protease - induced by contact with epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation, useful in diagnosis and immunisation

PF Claim 35; Page 71; 107bp; English.

XX ANV3905-W4394 are Helicobacter pylori IcaA 1 allele specific genomic immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of IcaA-positive strains which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of IcaA-positive strains also indicates ulcerogenic strains. The immunoassays are assessed using antigenically defined strains, including IcaA-negative H. pylori, and peptic ulcers, while immunisation with IcaA-negative H. pylori is used to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers, gastric and gastric cancer). Immunogenic IcaA fragments, or the nucleic acid encoding IcaA, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab) raised against IcaA can be used therapeutically or to screen other strains for homologous proteins. Expression of IcaA is strongly correlated with ulceration, so detecting IcaA allows differentiation between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1525 GCCTTCGCGCCCTTCT 1542

13 GCCTTCGCGCCCTTCT 2

RESULT 125
ANV3945/C
ANV3945 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

ANV3945;

01-OCT-1998 (first entry)

NR H. pylori IcaA 1 allele specific genomic DNA fragment #37.

XX IcaA: immunosensor; detection; ulcerogenic; gastric carcinoma; treatment; peptic ulcer; immunisation; vaccine; protection; de.

XX Helicobacter pylori.

XX NO743901-A1.

XX 27-NOV-1997.

XX 20-MAY-1997.

XX 20-MAY-1996; 9608-0650528.

XX (OTM-) ONLY VANDERBILT.

XX Blaaser WJ, Miller GS, Peck RM, Thompson SA;

XX WPI, 1998-28630/25.

PF New Helicobacter pylori protease - induced by contact with epithelium and related DNA, are associated with ulcer formation, useful in diagnosis and immunisation

PF Claim 35; Page 72; 107bp; English.

XX ANV3905-W4394 are Helicobacter pylori IcaA 1 allele specific genomic immunoassays to detect H. pylori-specific antibodies, particularly for

CC diagnosis, especially antibodies characteristic of IcaA-positive strains which are ulcerogenic. Detecting presence of IcaA-positive strains also indicates ulcerogenic strains. The immunoassays are assessed using antigenically defined strains, including IcaA-negative H. pylori, and peptic ulcers, while immunisation with IcaA-negative H. pylori is used to protect against infection (and its consequences such as ulcers, gastric and gastric cancer). Immunogenic IcaA fragments, or the nucleic acid encoding IcaA, can also be used for vaccination. Antibodies (Ab) raised against IcaA can be used therapeutically or to screen other strains for homologous proteins. Expression of IcaA is strongly correlated with ulceration, so detecting IcaA allows differentiation between ulcerogenic and non-ulcerogenic strains.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.3e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1525 GCCTTCGCGCCCTTCT 1542

18 GCCTTCGCGCCCTTCT 1

RESULT 126
ANV5025
ANV5025 standard; DNA, 20 BP.

ANV5025;

15-MAY-2000 (first entry)

NR Prostate cancer diagnostic marker Prolis reverse PCR primer.

XX Prostate cancer; cancer specific gene; CGS; expressed sequence tag; EST; diagnostic; immunisation; vaccine; protection; de.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO20002311-A1.

XX 27-APR-2000.

XX 19-OCT-1999; 99NO-US24331.

XX 19-OCT-1998; 9808-0104737.

XX (DMD-) DIANDUS LLC.

XX Salceda S, Reichen W, Caferkey R;

XX WPI, 2000-339531/29.

PF Diagnosing, treating and monitoring the presence and metastases of prostate cancer by measuring changes in cancer specific gene levels

PF Example 2; Page 27; 74bp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of the reverse primer used in the real-time quantitative PCR amplification of cancer specific gene Prolis (see ANV5004 and ANV5005). Overexpression of Prolis is indicative of a benign disease, and a low level of expression is indicative of a malignant disease. The invention provides a PCR and full-length cDNA for CGS (see ANV3905-W4394). The CGS, polypeptides encoded by them, and antibodies specifically bind CGS are used in claimed methods for diagnosing, treating, monitoring, detecting, imaging and treating prostate cancer.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

PW W0200229033-A2.
 XX 11-NR-2002.
 XX 03-OCT-2001, 2001MO-US31074.
 PW 03-OCT-2000, 2000US-0679664.
 XX (NESP-) NPS PHARM INC.
 PW Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Scorjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JE,
 XX Stain RT,
 PW WPI, 2002-330170/36.
 CC Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying regulators of
 CC CAR, mGluR and GABA_A, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 CC domain of the receptor -
 CC Example 1, Page 23, 16pp; English.
 CC The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domain similar to CAR,
 CC wherein the intracellular domain is joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CAR and GABA_A receptor function, and for identifying conditions
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 CC Sequence 21 BP, 6 A, 5 C, 5 G, 5 T, 0 other;
 CC Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 CC Matches 167 Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC 1392 GCGCTATGCCCGGCTACGCT 1409
 CC 2 GCGCTATGCCCGGCTACGCT 19
 DB
 RESULT 132
 AC AAL43290
 XX AAL43290 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 AC AAL43290;
 XX 22-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DB pluvieric SK1(-) plasmid (Stratagene) PCR primer.
 CC G-protein fusion receptor, extracellular domain; RGR; primer; ss;
 CC transmembrane domain; intracellular domain; Car; mGluR; GABA_A;
 CC modulator identification.
 CC Synthetic.
 CC W0200229033-A2.
 XX 11-NR-2002.
 XX 03-OCT-2001, 2001MO-US31074.
 PW 03-OCT-2000, 2000US-0679664.
 XX (NESP-) NPS PHARM INC.
 PW Stormann T, Hammerland LG, Scorjohann LL, Busby JG, Garrett JE,
 XX Stain RT,
 PW WPI, 2002-330170/36.

PT Novel G-protein fusion receptor, useful for identifying modulators of
 PT CAR, mGluR and GABA_A, comprises G-protein joined to the intracellular
 PT domain of the receptor -
 PT Example 1, Page 24, 16pp; English.
 CC The invention comprises G-protein fusion receptors - comprising
 CC extracellular, transmembrane and intracellular domain similar to CAR,
 CC wherein the intracellular domain is joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC invention may also possess a linker joined to the carboxy terminus of the
 CC intracellular domain, and a G-protein joined to the linker. The G-protein
 CC fusion receptors of the invention are useful for identifying modulators
 CC of CAR and GABA_A receptor function, and for identifying conditions
 CC present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the production of
 CC the invention.
 CC Sequence 21 BP, 6 A, 5 C, 5 G, 5 T, 0 other;
 CC Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 CC Best Local Similarity 88.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 CC Matches 167 Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC 1392 GCGCTATGCCCGGCTACGCT 1409
 CC 2 GCGCTATGCCCGGCTACGCT 19
 DB
 RESULT 133
 AC ABL12657
 XX ABL12657 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 AC ABL12657;
 XX 18-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 DE Mouse voltage gated sodium channel (Na_v2) specific PCR primer #3.
 CC Na_v1; mouse; salt intake; transgenic; Na_v2; primer; ss;
 CC voltage gated sodium channel.
 CC Mus sp.
 XX EP184454-A2.
 XX 06-MAR-2002.
 PF 01-AUG-2001, 2001EP-0306609.
 XX 04-AUG-2000, 2000EP-0379329.
 PW 09-AUG-2000, 2000EP-0241437.
 PR 23-JUN-2001, 2000JP-0222653.
 XX (NRC-) JAPAN ODAKAI MFG.
 XX Noda M, Watanabe B,
 PI WPI, 2002-282839/33.
 CC Null mutant non-human animal, for use as model of excessive salt intake
 CC experiments, shows normal salt intake behaviour under water-sufficient
 CC conditions, and shows more intakes under water/salt-depleted conditions
 CC Dialecture; Page 9, 10pp; English.
 CC This invention relates to a null mutant non-human animal showing salt
 CC intake behaviour similar to that of wild-type animals under water-
 CC sufficient conditions and showing much more intakes of hypertonic saline
 CC compared with wild-type animals under water and salt-depleted
 CC conditions. The null mutant animal is useful as a model
 CC for excessive salt intake experiments, and transition useful as a model
 CC for protein and DNA sequences of the invention may be used for screening of
 CC material that promotes or suppresses the function or the expression of

the protein. A medical compound of the invention is useful for curing patients who need prevention or suppression of the function or expression of the protein. The invention also provides a method for identifying a functional reagent for purifying and detecting the protein and the quantification of antibodies. The antibodies are useful for the diagnosis of disease caused by mutation or deficiency of Na.v2 such as Brugada syndrome. The invention also provides a method for identifying a reagent for purifying and detecting the protein and the quantification of antibodies. The antibodies are useful for the diagnosis of disease caused by mutation or deficiency of Na.v2 such as Brugada syndrome. The invention also provides a method for identifying a reagent for purifying and detecting the protein and the quantification of antibodies. The antibodies are useful for the diagnosis of disease caused by mutation or deficiency of Na.v2 such as Brugada syndrome.

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1559 CAGCTCCAGAGGCTCTG 1576
DB 1 CACTCCAGAGGCTCTG 18

RESULTS 134
NA001319/C
NA001319 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
NA001319; 21-BP-2003 (first entry)
29-MAY-2003 (first entry)
Fungus-originate aspartin-digesting enzyme-related PCR primer #9.
Fungus-originate aspartin-digesting enzyme; aspartinogenol B mass production; PCR primer; #9.
Undifferentiated.
W02002101053-AL.
19-DEC-2002.
06-JUN-2002; 2002WC-0P05615.
06-JUN-2002; 2002JF-0171604.
(HEV) NBIU SEIKI KASHI KTO.
Watanabe M, Mido N, Tamura T, Sumida N, Yaguchi T;
WPI 2003-148809/14.
Fungus-originate aspartin-digesting enzymes, applicable in mass production of aspartinogenol B by cleaving glycoside with it as aspartinogenol B.
Example 3; Page 24; 120pp; Japanese.
The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of fungus-originate aspartin-digesting enzymes. The enzymes are useful in the mass production of aspartinogenol B. The present DNA sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

521 ACCGACATGACGATCAG 538
DB 20 ACCGACATGACGATCAG 3

RESULTS 135
AB146312 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
AB146312; 26-APR-2002 (first entry)
Mouse scavenger receptor class B type 1 oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:279.
Nucleic acid accessible hybridization site; detection; hybridization; characterization; identification; nucleic acid structure; diagnosis; PCR primer; probe; #9.
Synthetic.
W0200198537-A2.
27-DEC-2001.
15-JUN-2001; 2001WC-0S19401.
17-JUN-2001; 2000US-1133985.
15-JUN-2001; 2001US-0212508.
(TRIP-) THIRD WAY TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Ivanchev V, Allawi H, Dong F, Neri BP, Venter TF;
WPI 2002-043698/06.
Identifying oligonucleotides hybridizing to nucleic acids containing a target sequence.
Identifying primers that interact with the target to form an extension product under amplification conditions.
Celan 46; Fig 78a; 40pp; English.
The present invention describes a method for identifying oligonucleotides with desired hybridization properties to nucleic acid targets containing acid having at least one accessible and one inaccessible site. Primers that form an extension product are identified as the oligonucleotides which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid. Oligonucleotides which can interact with the folded target nucleic acid are used in clinical diagnostic purposes, including the detection and identification of pathogenic organisms (e.g. HIV). The method allows the ability to rapidly analyze nucleic acid structures. AB146312 to AB146317 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.
Sequence 16 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

338 CAGGCGGCTGATGATG 353
DB 1 CAGGCGGCTGATGATG 16

RESULTS 136
NA071255/C
NA071255 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
NA071255;
NA071255;

PR 03-JUN-1997 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUN-1997 97US-0051718.
 PR 03-JUN-1997 97US-0051718.
 PR 02-OCT-1997 97US-0061321.
 PR 02-OCT-1997 97US-0061324.
 PR 05-NOV-1997 97US-0064866.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Beauty A, Belgelman L, Belton L, Burgin A, Jarvis T,
 P1 Karpasch A, Kishon K, Maltic-Adamic J, McGivern JA,
 PI Perry T, Reynolds M, Swedler U, Thompson J, Norman CT,
 DR WPI: 1999-009494/01.
 PR Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes and cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PR cancer, rheumatoid, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 CC triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 CC
 CC Claim 177: Page 167: 2599p: English.
 PR A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalyzes (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC of at least part of the SBD in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC systems. The present invention also provides for the use of the NACs in
 CC treating diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect specific RNA molecules in diseased cells and to decrease
 CC expression of the Raf gene, which has been implicated in the pathogenesis
 CC of prostate or hematoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of signal/phosphate modifications
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.
 CC Sequence 17 BP: 5 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 1,08; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
 CC 829 ATCGATGCACTTCG 844
 CC 17 ATCGATGCACTTCG 2
 CC
 CC RESUME 139
 CC ID 97US0051718
 CC AAV93427 standard; RNA, 17 BP.
 CC
 CC XX AAV93427;
 CC
 CC 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 CC
 CC Human B-raf substrate nucleotide position 887.
 CC
 CC Human c-rat; A-raf; B-raf; hampered ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 CC target; substrate; catalytic; modulation; expression; Raf gene;
 CC delivery; screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection;
 CC infection; genetic drift; rheumatoid; rheumatoid arthritis; as;
 CC
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC
 CC MO9805030-32.

XX 12-NOV-1998.
 PR 05-NOV-1998 98NO-0050249.
 PR 13-DEC-1997 97US-0068212.
 PR 03-JUN-1997 97US-0049002.
 PR 03-JUN-1997 97US-0051718.
 PR 22-AUG-1997 97US-0056508.
 PR 02-OCT-1997 97US-0061321.
 PR 05-NOV-1997 97US-0064866.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Beauty A, Belgelman L, Belton L, Burgin A, Jarvis T,
 P1 Karpasch A, Kishon K, Maltic-Adamic J, McGivern JA,
 PI Perry T, Reynolds M, Swedler U, Thompson J, Norman CT,
 DR WPI: 1999-009494/01.
 PR Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected
 PT processes - especially ribozymes and cleave Raf RNA for treating
 PR cancer, rheumatoid, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside
 CC triphosphates used as antiviral agents and synthons
 CC
 CC Claim 177: Page 167: 2599p: English.
 PR A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid
 CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method
 CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic
 CC acid catalyzes (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising
 CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC
 CC of at least part of the SBD in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules
 CC with endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present
 CC invention, are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian
 CC systems. The present invention also provides for the use of the NACs in
 CC treating diseases caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation,
 CC psoriasis, non-hepatic ascites and infection. They may also be used to
 CC detect specific RNA molecules in diseased cells and to decrease
 CC expression of the Raf gene, which has been implicated in the pathogenesis
 CC of prostate or hematoid arthritis, or generally any condition associated
 CC with the level of c-rat. Introduction of signal/phosphate modifications
 CC represent NACs that can be used in the method, specifically for
 CC modulating the expression of a Raf gene.
 CC Sequence 17 BP: 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 1,08; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 2e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
 CC 829 ATCGATGCACTTCG 844
 CC 16 ATCGATGCACTTCG 1
 CC
 CC RESUME 140
 CC ABR00670/C
 CC ABR00670 standard; RNA, 17 BP.
 CC
 CC AC ABR00670;
 CC
 CC 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 CC
 CC Human NCOO Hammerhead ribozyme 1670.
 CC
 CC Human anti arthritis therapy; cytosolic; antiinflammatory; hematocytic;
 CC cytosynthetic; nucleoside; hematocytic; antiinflammatory;

XX Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL),
 PF useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 CC partners, and for treating agonists having defects in HTPL -
 ES Example 2, Page 125; 115pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see AB479162 to AB479162 and AB896312 to AB896320). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon, resulting in a truncated protein. The present invention relates to
 CC a shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.3, centromeric to the HTPL gene was
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of fertility, endometriosis, and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, and
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC useful for diagnosis, prognosis, and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC HTPL-related disorders. The present invention provides a method for
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP: 2 A, 8 C, 3 G, 4 T, 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Beat Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 26+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 415 TACCGCACTCTCACT 430

XX DB 1 TCCCGCACTCTCACT 16

XX RESULT 144

XX AAS17009 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AAS17009;

XX 27-FEB-2002 (first entry)

XX Human p53 sequencing and PCR primer 3A.

XX Human p53, PCR primers 3B; 3A; p16; p21; ovarian carcinoma;
 CC ovarian tumour; cytostemoma.

XX Home sapiens.

XX US628775-31.

XX 11-SEP-2001. 99US-0342300.

XX 01-JUL-1993. 99US-041554E.

XX 21-MAR-1996. 96US-041554E.

XX 21-MAR-1996. 96US-0621180.

XX (UTAR-) UNTV ARKANSAS.

XX O'Brien TV, Shigemasa K;

XX WPI, 2002-048215/06.

XX Detecting changes in ovarian epithelium, especially for early diagnosis
 CC of ovarian carcinoma, comprises quantifying p16 gene products -

XX Disclosure; Column 7; 16pp; English.

XX The invention relates to detecting changes in the ovarian epithelium of a
 CC test subject, comprising removing a sample from the subject's ovarian
 CC tissue, and detecting changes in the amount of p16 gene products with a known control. An increase or
 CC decrease in the amount of p16 gene products relative to the control
 CC indicates a change in the subject's ovarian epithelium. The method is
 CC used to detect changes in the amount of p16 gene products relative to the
 CC p16 gene expression. Increased p16 expression is a sensitive marker for
 CC ovarian tumours. In a study on 18 ovarian epithelium samples, p16
 CC overexpression (at least 2 standard deviations) was observed in 0/6
 CC of 10 samples, 1/22 of 22 samples, and 2/22 of 22 samples. The present
 CC sequence represents a sequencing/PCR primer human p53 used in an
 CC experiment comparing levels of p16, p53 and p21 ovarian samples.

XX Sequence 17 BP: 1 A, 7 C, 3 G, 6 T, 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Beat Local Similarity 93.8%; Pred. No. 26+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1438 CTGATCCCTCACT 1453

XX DB 1 CTGATCCCTCACT 16

XX RESULT 145

XX AAO26549 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAO26549;

XX 08-JUN-1993 (first entry)

XX Control probe #4 for carcinoembryonic antigen gene.

XX Immunosuppressants; immunomodulators; treatment; diagnosis; screening;
 CC immune disorders; transporter peptides; proteasome complex;

XX HSC class I molecules; HLA; antigen processing;
 CC antigen presentation; autoimmune disease; autoantibody production;
 CC prenatal diagnosis; polypeptide chain detection; BR.

XX Synthetic.

XX W09211289-A.

XX 09-JUL-1992.

XX 19-DEC-1991. 91WO-080278.

XX 19-DEC-1990. 90GB-0027520.

XX 16-SEP-1991. 91GB-0019711.

XX (INVC) IMPERIAL CANCER RES TECHNOLOGY.

XX Glyme R, Kelly AP, Powis SH, Trowdale J;

XX WPI, 1992-25030/30.

XX RNA encoding RING4, RING30, RING1 and RING2 proteins - for
 CC treatment of cancer and screening of new
 CC immunosuppressants and immunomodulators

XX Example 2, Page 40; 10pp; English.

XX This probe was used together with AAO26546-51 to analyse carcinoembryonic
 CC antigen (CEA) levels in human tissue samples.

XX controls by oligonucleotide typing, whilst investigating RING 11
 CC polymorphisms - see AAO26544,5.

XX Sequence 18 BP: 3 A, 6 C, 6 G, 3 T, 0 other;

XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 18;

1

KW Corynebacterium bacteria; L-glutamic acid production; #8.
 XX
 XX Brevibacterium lactofermentum.
 XX BPI010755-A1.
 PM
 PM 21-JUN-2000.
 PD
 PD 17-DEC-1999; 99EP-0125302.
 PF
 PF 18-DEC-1998; 98JP-0306019.
 PR
 PR (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 XX Kanno S, Kimura E, Matsui K, Kurahashi O, Horiino I, Nakamatsu T;
 PI WPI, 2000-389401/34.
 PT Corynebacterium bacteria having enhanced pyruvate decarboxylase activity,
 CC and capable of producing L-glutamic acid, useful as a food or a
 CC medicament -
 CC Example 2: Page 26; 32pp; English.
 PS
 PS Corynebacterium bacteria with enhanced intracellular pyruvate decarboxylase
 CC activity have been produced. The bacteria was produced by increasing the
 CC copy number of an intracellular pyruvate decarboxylase gene, thereby
 CC increasing the capacity of the transformed bacteria to produce L-glutamic
 CC acid. The bacteria was used as a starter for the production of L-glutamic
 CC acid. Brevibacterium lactofermentum and the present sequence is a PCR primer
 CC used for amplifying the pba gene. The PCR product was used to
 CC produce a recombinant vector, carrying the pba gene, which can be
 CC used for transforming Corynebacterium bacteria. L-glutamic acid can be used as a
 CC food or a medicament.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Prev. No. 2, 6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CY 796 GTTGAATCTCTGCACT 811
 DB 16 GTTGAATCTCTGCACT 1
 RESULT 157
 AAAG93313/C
 XX AAAG93313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAAG93313;
 AC
 AC 07-AUG-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer for pba gene amplification plasmid construction.
 DB Bacterial strain, *Brevibacterium* sp., amino acid yield, PCR primer;
 XX Fermentative production; pba; pyruvate decarboxylase; aa.
 KW
 KW Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Synthesis.
 OS
 OS W0200010695-A1.
 PM
 PM 06-APR-2000.
 PD
 PD 22-SEP-1999; 99NO-0P05175.
 PF
 PF 23-SEP-1998; 98JP-0217186.
 PR
 PR 23-SEP-1998; 98JP-0217187.
 XX
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 PA
 PA Asakura Y, Nakamura J, Kanno S, Suga M, Kimura E, Ito H;
 XX

PI Matsui K, Ohnishi T, Nakamatsu T, Kurahashi O;
 XX WPI, 2000-293168/35.
 DR
 DR Corynebacterium bacteria containing an amino-acid production gene comprising a
 PT modified promoter useful for high-yield fermentative production of
 PT amino acids -
 PT Example 5: Page 84; 98pp; Japanese.
 PS
 PS This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the construction of a
 CC pyruvate decarboxylase gene amplification plasmid. The method for the
 CC production of a bacterial strain with improved amino or nucleic acid
 CC production. The method comprises mutating or genetically recombining the
 CC promoter sequence of an amino or nucleic acid biosynthesizing gene for a
 CC amino or nucleic acid yield. The invention also includes Corynebacterium
 CC strains containing a glutamic acid or arginine synthase gene with the
 CC mutated promoter. Also included is a method for the production of
 CC Corynebacterium which is tolerant to 4-fluoroglutamic acid. The methods
 CC can be used to increase the yield of amino acids such as glutamic acid
 CC and arginine by fermentative production.
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 93.8%; Prev. No. 2, 6e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CY 796 GTTGAATCTCTGCACT 811
 DB 16 GTTGAATCTCTGCACT 1
 RESULT 158
 AAAG9327/C
 ID AAAG9327 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AAAG9327;
 XX
 XX 10-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 DT Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #64.
 XX
 XX Clusters; hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based study;
 KW clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;
 KW SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; aa.
 OS
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W0200129257-A2.
 PM
 PM 26-APR-2001.
 PD
 PD 20-OCT-2000; 2000NO-1B01632.
 PF
 PF 22-OCT-1999; 99US-0161231.
 PR
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216897.
 XX
 XX (GIST) GIST.
 PI Schork N, Skolczynski B;
 XX WPI, 2001-316246/33.
 DR
 DR Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal numbers of
 PT clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by
 PT non-hierarchical clustering -
 PT Claim 61; Page 87; 100pp; English.

CC varietal purity, hybrid identification and plant growth. The markers can
CC differentiate between almost all European wheat lines and allow a higher
CC detection of admixture than the standard markers. The markers can be
CC detected by PCR. So large numbers of samples can be analysed.
CC easily (e.g. several hundred per day). Microsatellite marker-related
CC polymorphisms are readily inherited so can also serve as genetic markers.
CC The markers can be used to identify the parents of a sample and define the
CC microsatellite markers. M6061 has a CT type repeat.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Prod. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

339 GCGCTACGCTACGCGG 357
DB 13 GCGCTACGCTACGCGG 1

RESULT 163

AAAB5787/C
XX AAAB5787 standard; DDB, 19 BP.

XX AAAB5787;

XX 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Cycloin B1 ribozyme binding site #116.

XX ribozyme; hairpin hammerhead gene therapy; vasoregulatory;
XX repressor; ss.

XX Mammalia.

XX M0200032765-M2.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 06-DEC-1999; 99NC-0328772.

XX 04-DEC-1998; 98US-010954.

XX (IMMC-) IMMOSOL INC.

XX Title R. Welch EV, Barber JR, Robbins JM;

XX WPI; 2000-412314/35.

XX New hairpin and hammerhead ribozyme for inhibiting telomerase, cleaves
XX encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase other than CRK1.

XX CRK1 and Cyclin B1.

XX Disclousure; Page 97; 109pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a hairpin or hammerhead ribozyme,
XX designed to cleave RNA encoding a cyclin or cell-cycle dependent kinase
XX other than cell-cycle dependent kinase CRK1, PCNA and Cyclin B1.

XX Representative examples of ribozyme recognition sites are given in
XX the present invention.

XX Inhibiting telomerase by introduction of the ribozyme into cells
XX CC The ribozyme is resistant to endonuclease activity and hence is
XX efficient in telomerase treatment.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Prod. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

360 GCGCTACGCTACGCGG 378
DB 19 GCGCTACGCTACGCGG 1

RESULT 164
AAAB60949/C
XX AAAB60949 standard; DDB, 19 BP.

XX AAAB60949;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Cycloin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3373.

XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin binding site; eye disease; vulvular;
XX recognition site; target; ribozyme binding site; eye disease; vulvular;
XX proliferative diseases; skin disease; prostate disease; cycloin B1;
XX matrix metalloproteinase; growth factor; reductase; scarring; cytosolic;
XX antiproliferative; dermatological; antidiabetic; vitreous;
XX anti-aging; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral wart;
XX basal cell carcinoma; sebaceous wart; vitreoretinopathy; scar;
XX stable cell retinopathy; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX W020010362-M2.

XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000MO-0359500.

XX 03-MAY-2001.

XX 26-OCT-1999; 99US-015332.

XX (IMMC-) IMMOSOL INC.

XX Robbins JM, Trifir R;

XX WPI; 2001-300427/31.

XX Treating proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
XX ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cycloins involved in inflammation,
XX matrix metalloproteinases, growth factors and cell-cycle dependent
XX kinases -

XX Example 1; Page 317; 409pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
XX skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
XX ribozyme (I) which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
XX inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, cell-cycle
XX dependent kinase (CDK) or growth factor. The method involves administering a
XX nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
XX nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative;
XX dermatological, cytotoxic, antidiabetic, antidiabetic, antitumor;
XX cleaves RNA encoding cycloins involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
XX in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
XX skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
XX also be used for treating proliferative eye diseases such as diabetic
XX retinopathy, vitreoretinopathy, stable cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
XX prematurity and retinal detachment, and for treating and preventing
XX scar. AAAB5787 to AAAB6093 represent sequences used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Prod. No. 2.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX XX Synthetic.
 XX FM 9205-0958134.
 XX FM M09411512-A1.
 XX XX 26-MAY-1994.
 XX FM 12-NOV-1993. 93NO-0810964.
 XX FM 13-NOV-1993. 9205-0972284.
 XX (TXE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX PA Ahmed NM, Ala-Kokko L, Baldwin C, Hopkinson I, Prockop DJ,
 XX Klevensm P, Williams CJ;
 XX NPI, 1994-183530/22.
 XX CC Detecting genetic predisposition to osteoarthritis - and other
 XX diseases involving mutation in cartilage protein genes. By
 XX PF amplification and analysis of DNA and comparison with standards
 XX CC Claim 18, Page 36, 114pp; English.
 XX CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a
 XX CC mammalian gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising
 XX CC 179 primer sequences (see A065728-05506). Table 1 includes
 XX CC the following details are given for primer Hh-16-1:
 XX CC Region/exon: 32/33
 XX CC Primer position: 13076
 XX CC Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX S0 Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Beat Local Similarity 84.2%; Fred. No. 2.8e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 861 CTTGATGATCTGCTGATGTC 879
 XX DB 20 CTTGATGCTCTGATGCTC 2

RESULT 169
 XX ID A063027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX XX A063027;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DB 17-NOV-1994 (file entry)
 XX XX Mutant Ki-ras 5'-UTR antisense phosphorothioate oligo ref. 6956.
 XX XX Antisense; phosphorothioate; H-ras; translation initiation codon;
 XX XX codon-12 point mutation; acylated; inhibition; ras-luciferase;
 XX XX proliferation; Ki-ras; cancer cell; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FM key Location/Qualifiers
 XX FM key difference 1..20
 XX FM /"tag" =
 XX FM /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
 XX FM M09408003-A1.
 XX XX 14-FEB-1994.
 XX FM 01-OCT-1993. 93NO-0809346.

XX XX 05-OCT-1992. 9205-0958134.
 XX FM 21-06N-1993. 9305-0807986.
 XX XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX PA Becker DJ, Preker SM, Mouta BP
 XX NPI, 1994-135570/16.
 XX CC New oligonucleotide hybridizable with H-ras or Ki-ras gene
 XX CC nucleic acid in normal or mutated form, for detecting or
 XX CC modulating gene expression, specifically inhibiting proliferation
 XX CC of cancer cells.
 XX CC Claim 109 and 115; Page 36; 114pp; English.
 XX CC The sequences given in A065025-38 are antisense phosphorothioate
 XX CC oligonucleotides which are suggested to various regions of nucleic
 XX CC acid sequences, specifically the coding region of the ras gene.
 XX CC Inhibition of the level of Ki-ras mRNA. These oligonucleotides may
 XX CC be used for detecting and modulating, esp. inhibiting expression of
 XX CC the Ki-ras gene, esp. from a pro-oncogene. The oligonucleotides
 XX CC are K-ras codon 12, associated with K-ras proto-oncogene activation. Activated
 XX CC (mutant) Ki-ras can be detected from its differential affinity for
 XX CC particular oligos.
 XX CC Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX S0 Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Beat Local Similarity 84.2%; Fred. No. 2.8e+02;
 XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX QY 322 CAGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 340
 XX DB 20 CAGGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2

RESULT 169
 XX ID A063725 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX XX A063725;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX DB 06-OCT-1995 (file entry)
 XX XX Primer DI, to generate a dihydrofolate reductase cDNA gene fragment.
 XX XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; amplification; DHFR;
 XX XX dihydrofolate reductase; loss of heterozygosity; lymph cancer cell; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX FM M09503335-A1.
 XX XX 26-JUL-1994. 94NO-0808473.
 XX FM 02-FEB-1995. 9305-0955597.
 XX XX 26-JUL-1994. 94NO-0808473.
 XX FM (KCTE-) NO TECHNOLOGY INC.
 XX FM 1995-090555/12.
 XX FM NPI, 1995-090555/12.
 XX FM Inhibitor of one alternative allele of a gene encoding a protein
 XX FM vital for cell viability or cell growth - used to treat patients
 XX FM suffering from cancer.

PT New oligonucleotide primers amplifying gene regions conserved among
PT mammary - useful for developing genomic maps, isolating clones and
PT making cross-species comparisons

XX Claim 1, Page 9; 26pp; English.

XX The present sequence represents a specifically aligned oligonucleotide
XX PCR primer. The oligonucleotide can be used for polymerase chain
XX reaction (PCR) amplification of DNA, specifically regions of specific
XX genes that are conserved among mammalian species, i.e. pairs of
XX oligonucleotides. These oligonucleotides represent universal
XX primers for amplification of DNA from mammalian species. They are used
XX to develop genomic maps, to isolate clones from libraries, to make
XX cross-species comparisons and to develop additional genetic markers.
XX UM-STS allow genomic comparisons to be made between more species.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match Similarity 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX DB 794 NCNAGGTTACCTGTCG 808

XX ID AAV26405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV26405;

XX 30-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX Competitive PCR primer BSM 2 ext.

XX Multiple competitor type-1 receptor; somatostatin; prostatic;

XX antigen; sa; PCR; amplification; primer.

XX Synthetic.

XX M09810094-AL.

XX 12-MAR-1998.

XX 03-SEP-1997; 97MO-EP04814.

XX 05-SEP-1996; 96IT-PI00208.

XX (GRLA)/OMLANDO C.

XX (SRI1)/SERO M.

XX (SRI1)/SERO M.

XX (SRI1)/SRI1 R.

XX Orlando C. Pazzagli M. Serio M. Seclini R.

XX WPI; 1998-193639/17.

XX plasmids containing two or more competitors in sequence - allow

XX simultaneous measurement of two or more sequences by competitive PCR

XX techniques

XX Claim 7, Page 20; 26pp; English.

XX The competitive PCR primers AAV26405-V26432 act as multiple competitors
XX to quantitate simultaneously two or more gene sequences by competitive
XX PCR technique. This is especially useful for type-1 and type-2 receptors
XX of the somatostatin receptor. The primers are used to amplify a specific
XX competitor can be used for example to assay the expression of genes
XX involved in ectoderm of human tissues and organs caused by the anomalous
XX production of extracellular matrix.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match Similarity 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX DB 794 NCNAGGTTACCTGTCG 812

XX ID AAV20169

XX AAV20169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV20169;

XX 27-OCT-1999 (first entry)

XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Vaccine, eye disease; conventional trachoma; noninfective trachoma;

XX paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrophic;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX Synthetic.

XX M0928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98MO-1801393.

XX 04-NOV-1998; 98MO-0107017.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97MO-0015041.

XX 17-DEC-1997; 97ER-0016034.

XX (GIST) GENSST.

XX Griffls R.

XX WPI; 1999-371123/11.

XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis

XX Disclomure, Page 166; 175pp; English.

XX PCR primer AAV20142-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames

XX (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAV20142). These ORFs

XX encode polypeptides (see AAV20154-197949) which can be used as vaccines

XX can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia

XX trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye

XX diseases such as conventional trachoma, noninfective trachoma,

XX paratrachoma, inclusion conjunctivitis, genital disease, peritrophic;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae; Chlamydia pneumoniae;

XX (VLA-)-VIAMMS INTERUNIVERSITÄT INST BIOTECHNOG.
 PA David GAF, Vangelers WED;
 PI WPI: 1999-469189/39.
 XX New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to
 PT diagnose, e.g. tumor formation
 CC Example 2, Page 35; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
 CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
 CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
 CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
 CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell
 CC growth and behavior, such as somatic overgrowth and tumor formation.
 CC The invention provides a method of detecting a gene or a gene family
 CC method of the invention. Ofc detection analysis primers used in the
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 381 CTTCAACACACACACACAC 199
 DB 19 CTTCAACACACACACACAC 1
 RESULT 180
 AAAT7894
 XX AAAT7894 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAAT7894;
 XX
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (file entry)
 DB RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic expression; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; aa.
 XX Synthesis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W09934016-42.
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00623.
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
 XX (GENE-) GENENIA LTD.
 XX
 XX Vidar B;
 PI WPI: 1999-413113/35.
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
 PT gene expression in a selected gene family
 CC Claim 4, Page 30; 102pp; English.
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell

CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of gene expression in a selected gene family; (c) calculating the genetic
 CC proximity index using the pattern of gene expression in the first cell and
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is in
 CC a normal state. They can be used for detecting a marker for gene expression
 CC in a selected cell. They can be used for determining the genetic proximity
 CC of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) to amplify the gene expression in a selected cell.
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AAAT7894-215342 represent primers that
 CC can be used in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
 CC
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 985 ACCCTCTTCACACACACAC 1003
 DB 1 ACCCTCTTCACACACACAC 19
 RESULT 181
 AAAT7896
 XX AAAT7896 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AAAT7896;
 XX
 XX 11-OCT-1999 (file entry)
 DB BDN gene conserved primer.
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic expression; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; aa.
 XX Synthesis.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W09934016-42.
 XX 08-JUL-1999.
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL00623.
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126627.
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
 XX (GENE-) GENENIA LTD.
 XX
 XX Vidar B;
 PI WPI: 1999-413113/35.
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
 PT gene expression in a selected gene family
 CC Claim 4, Page 35; 102pp; English.
 XX The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for

CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, the
 CC genetic status whether it carries genetic defects, whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217603-218142 represent primers that
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217603-218142 represent primers that
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
 S0 Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pval. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 985 ACCGCTTTCACACCGCT 1003
 1 ACCGCTTTCACACCGCT 19
 PSRUT 182
 ID AA217988 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AA217988;
 XX AA217988;
 DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX BSN gene conserved primer.
 XX Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 XX genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 XX kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 XX primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN M0934016-42.
 XX 08-JUL-1999. 98MO-0120655.
 PF 28-DEC-1998;
 XX 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-0126657.
 XX 25-DEC-1997; 97IL-0122793.
 XX (GENE-) GENBVA LTD.
 PA Valder B;
 XX NP1; 1999-41913/35.
 DR Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of
 FT gene expression in a selected gene family
 PS Claim 4; Page 35; 102pp; English.
 CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
 CC cells, the method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of gene expression; (c) comparing the pattern of gene expression of the
 CC first cell with the pattern of gene expression of the second cell to
 CC proximally index using a specified formula. The method can be used for
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the

CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217603-218142 represent primers that
 CC reaction (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a
 CC selected gene family. Sequences AA217603-218142 represent primers that
 CC expression. The gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes,
 CC kinase genes, protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid
 CC receptor superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes.
 S0 Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pval. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 985 ACCGCTTTCACACCGCT 1003
 1 ACCGCTTTCACACCGCT 19
 PSRUT 183
 ID AA256986 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AA256986;
 XX AA256986;
 DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX Ras gene modulating liposome entrapped oligonucleotide primer 30.
 XX Ras gene; modulator; liposome; primer; antiferase; antiferase; inhibition;
 XX cell growth inhibitor; treatment; cancer; ras protein; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN M09322772-41.
 XX 14-MAY-1999. 98MO-0522821.
 PF 28-OCT-1998; 98MO-0522821.
 XX 31-OCT-1997; 97US-0961469.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Geary RS, Hardoe DB, Howard R, Levin A, Melita RC;
 FT template NY;
 DR Liposome-entrapped oligonucleotides useful for tracking or
 FT preventing cancer associated with ras gene activation
 PS Example 1; Page 112; 120pp; English.
 CC This invention describes novel compositions comprising oligonucleotides
 CC specifically to a target DNA or mRNA which encodes a mutant or wild-type
 CC ras gene, and methods for using these compositions to track and/or
 CC specifically block about the anti-oncogenic activity and
 CC the products of the invention are used to modulate expression of a ras
 CC gene in cells, tissue, organs or organisms, particularly to inhibit cell
 CC activation or to prevent cancer associated with
 CC activation of ras gene. The compositions are used to track and/or
 CC rate at which it is cleared from the blood when compared with
 CC practically all parts of the body.
 S0 Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pval. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 322 CAGGCGCGGAGCGGCGG 340
 DB 20 CAGGCGCGGAGAGAGGCG 2

RESULT 184

AAK29424/C
 ID AAK29424 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAK29424/
 AXK29424/

10-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Rat JNK1-specific oligo ISIS No: 21870.

Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridase; JNK1;
 JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe; rat;
 hyperproliferative; stress-activated protein kinase; p34; SAP; ss.
 Synthetic.
 Rattus norvegicus.

W0909214-A1.

25-FEB-1999.

07-AUG-1998; 98MO-US16488.

13-AUG-1997; 97US-0910629.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Dean N, Garde WA, McKay R, Monts BP, Nero PS;
 WPI; 1999-181060/15.

New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the
 expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) protein. The
 oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 hyperproliferative disease and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins.
 Example 7; Page 114; 190pp; English.

The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) protein. The
 oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 hyperproliferative disease and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins. The
 oligonucleotides are useful for modulating JNK protein
 expression and cell cycle progression in cultured cells or animal cells.
 of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 tumor growth in an animal. The invention also provides sequences that can
 specifically hybridize to nucleic acids encoding rat stress activated
 protein kinase (SAP) or p34, a homologue of human JNK protein.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

701 CAGGCGCGGAGCGGCGG 719

19 CAGGCGCGGAGAGAGGCG 1

RESULT 185

AAK29424/C

AAK29432 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAK29432/
 AXK29432/

10-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Rat JNK2-specific oligo ISIS No: 18241.

Antisense oligonucleotide; Jun N-terminal kinase; JNK; hybridase; JNK1;
 JNK2; JNK3; cell cycle progression; phosphorylation; tumour; probe; rat;
 hyperproliferative; stress-activated protein kinase; p34; SAP; ss.
 Synthetic.
 Rattus norvegicus.

W0909214-A1.

25-FEB-1999.

07-AUG-1998; 98MO-US16488.

13-AUG-1997; 97US-0910629.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Dean N, Garde WA, McKay R, Monts BP, Nero PS;
 WPI; 1999-181060/15.

New antisense oligonucleotides that detect and modulate the
 expression of Jun N-terminal kinase protein - useful for treating
 hyperproliferative diseases and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins.
 Example 7; Page 119; 190pp; English.

The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides that detect and
 modulate the expression of Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK) protein. The
 oligonucleotides specifically hybridize to a nucleic acid encoding a
 hyperproliferative disease and inhibiting tumor growth in animals,
 and for modulating protein phosphorylation by these proteins. The
 oligonucleotides are also useful for modulating the phosphorylation
 of a protein that has been phosphorylated by a JNK protein, and the
 expression of a cellular protein that promotes one or more metastatic
 events. The oligonucleotides also form pharmaceutical compositions for
 treating animals with a hyperproliferative disease, and for inhibiting
 tumor growth in an animal. The invention also provides sequences that can
 specifically hybridize to nucleic acids encoding rat stress activated
 protein kinase (SAP) or p34, a homologue of human JNK protein.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1556 CAGGCGCGGAGCGGCGG 1574

2 CAGGCGCGGAGAGAGGCG 20

AAK27889/C
 ID AAK27889 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AAK27889/
 AXK27889/

02-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Probe for human CSR protein coding sequence.

Cellular stress response protein; CSR1, CSR2, CSR3; human; macrophages;

CC phosphorothioate or phosphodiester linkage. The oligonucleotides are
CC used for the inhibition of expression of the ras gene in both the
CC solid and metastatic forms of human colorectal cancer. The oligo-
CC in tumor formation. They are also used for the detection of the ras
CC gene in cells and tissues and the treatment of conditions arising from
CC the activation of the ras gene i.e. to inhibit the proliferation of
CC cancer cells.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

CC Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Query Local Similarity 84.2%; Predicted Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Db 20 CAGTTCGCGGAGGCGCGG 340

CC ID AAB57669/C

CC AAB57669

CC 15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

CC human NM2 PCR primer 6.

CC Pseudocyclic oligonucleotide; functional segment; protective segment;

CC nucleic acid detection; mRNA cleavage; antisense therapy; PCR;

CC nucleic acid amplification; human NM2 gene; PCR primer; ss.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC M02005630-32.

CC 05-OCR-2000.

CC 31-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US68826.

CC 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127138.

CC 05-NOV-2000; 2000US-0174642.

CC (HYBR-) HYBRID INC.

CC Agnew J. Kandimala RS;

CC NPJ; 2000-672550/65.

CC New pseudo cyclic oligonucleotides comprising a functional segment, a

CC protective segment and a linker segment, useful e.g. in diagnostic -

CC Example 9; Fig 11b; 58pp; English.

CC The invention relates to novel pseudocyclic oligonucleotides (PCOs)
CC comprising a functional segment, a protective segment and a linker
CC segment. The protective segment is complementary to a portion of
CC the functional segment, and is linked to the oligonucleotide segment either
CC by a chemical moiety, or by a linker segment. The oligonucleotide segment or
CC constituent functional segment oligonucleotide, for example, as probes
CC or antisense oligonucleotides. PCOs can be used in solution phase
CC high-throughput nucleic acid screening and/or as diagnostic assays for
CC PCOs are particularly useful for cleaving an mRNA molecule by
CC connecting the mRNA with a PCO in the presence of an RNAse H under
CC conditions. The PCOs are also useful for detecting a specific mRNA
CC at least a portion of the RNAse H and subsequent cleavage of the mRNA,
CC where the functional segment of the oligonucleotide is complementary to
CC a specific mRNA sequence. The PCOs are also useful for detecting a
CC using a PCO as a primer and/or as a primer/probe, where the functional

CC sequence is complementary to the target nucleic acid to be amplified.

CC The oligonucleotides can be used therapeutically to inhibit gene
CC expression, e.g., to inhibit the expression of oncogenes and the treatment
CC of cancer. PCOs can be used to inhibit the expression of oncogenes and the treatment
CC oligonucleotides because of the presence of 3'-3' and 5'-5' linkages
CC and the formation of intramolecular pseudo-cyclic structures. In
CC studies in mice, PCOs have higher in vivo stability than
CC oligonucleotides. The PCOs are also useful for detecting a specific mRNA
CC pharmacokinetic and tissue distribution profiles. The present
CC sequence represents a human NM2 PCR primer used in an exemplification
CC of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

CC Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

CC Query Local Similarity 84.2%; Predicted Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC Db 593 CTGTCGGGAGGCGCGG 611

CC ID AAB54152/C

CC AAB54152

CC 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

CC Antisense oligonucleotide (NR) directed against preproendostatin-1.

CC Preproendostatin; endothelin; antisense oligonucleotide; therapy;

CC treatment; inhibition; synthesis; lung disease;

CC pulmonary hypertension; obstructive bronchitis; asthma;

CC obstructive pulmonary disease; human; ss.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC M02005534-42.

CC 17-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US40074.

CC 21-SEP-2000.

CC 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0125000.

CC (WIRH-) UNITED THERRAPY CORP.

CC Cordeir R, Smith AB, Higeboclem TW, Rothblatt M, Vane SJ

CC Laes DM;

CC WPI; 2000-647072/62.

CC Antisense oligonucleotides complementary to human preproendostatin-1
CC are useful for inhibiting synthesis of preproendostatin-1 useful
CC for treating lung diseases such as pulmonary hypertension and asthma
CC Claim 26; Fig 19; 54pp; English.

CC Antisense oligonucleotides directed against human preproendostatin-1
CC can be used to inhibit the synthesis of preproendostatin-1 and
CC endostatin-1. Combinations of active antisense oligonucleotides
CC and preproendostatin-1 have been used to treat various diseases.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to the coding sequence
CC of preproendostatin-1. In addition, antisense oligonucleotides
CC disease such as pulmonary hypertension, obstructive bronchitis,
CC asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, they are also
CC production of endostatin and/or endostatin-like compounds.
CC described in GENSER records 942-361 and 942-362 and corresponds to
CC nucleotides 942-361 of preproendostatin-1.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 710 CCGACTGCTCCGACTCTCC 728
 DB 20 CCGACTGCTCCGACTCTCC 2

RESULT 131
 AAC62975/1
 AAC62975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AAC62975;
 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX JNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #21870.
 XX Antisense; gene therapy; JNK protein; apoptosis; cancer;
 XX cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;
 XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;
 XX myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;
 XX diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M0200059549-AL.
 XX 12-OCT-2000.
 XX 04-APR-2000; 2000NC-0508880.
 XX 07-APR-1999; 99US-0287796.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX McKay R, Dean NM, Morita BP, Nero PS, Gaarde NA;
 XX WPI, 2000-638427/63.
 XX Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with
 XX antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders,
 XX e.g. cancer -
 XX Example 8; Page 151; 160pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 XX (AAC62984-C63000, AAAG6093-196099 and AA07993) that hybridize
 XX specifically to a nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK2)
 XX protein, resulting in decrease of JNK2 expression and leading to
 XX inhibition of apoptosis. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful
 XX for treating diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer
 XX and cellular hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to
 XX increase the stimulation of apoptotic processes, e.g. for treating
 XX Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
 XX retinitis, pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke,
 XX obstructive jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present
 XX sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 701 CCGACTGCTCCGACTCTCC 719
 DB 19 CCGACTGCTCCGACTCTCC 1

RESULT 132
 AAC62975
 AAC62975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AAC62975;
 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX JNK antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #18261.
 XX Antisense; gene therapy; JNK protein; apoptosis; cancer;
 XX cellular hyperproliferation; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease;
 XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; retinitis; pigmentosa; epilepsy;
 XX myocardial infarction; stroke; obstructive jaundice; polycystic kidney;
 XX diabetes; Jun N-terminal kinase; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M0200059549-AL.
 XX 12-OCT-2000.
 XX 04-APR-2000; 2000NC-0508880.
 XX 07-APR-1999; 99US-0287796.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX McKay R, Dean NM, Morita BP, Nero PS, Gaarde NA;
 XX WPI, 2000-638427/63.
 XX Novel methods for reducing apoptosis comprising contacting cells with
 XX antisense oligonucleotides, useful for treating apoptotic disorders,
 XX e.g. cancer -
 XX Example 8; Page 152; 160pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 XX (AAC62984-C63000, AAAG6093-196099 and AA07993) that hybridize
 XX specifically to a nucleotide encoding a Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK2)
 XX protein, resulting in decrease of JNK2 expression and leading to
 XX inhibition of apoptosis. The present sequence is one such antisense
 XX oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides of the present invention are useful
 XX for treating diseases or conditions with reduced apoptosis, e.g. cancer
 XX and cellular hyperproliferation. The oligonucleotides may also be used to
 XX increase the stimulation of apoptotic processes, e.g. for treating
 XX Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
 XX retinitis, pigmentosa, epilepsy, myocardial infarction, stroke,
 XX obstructive jaundice, polycystic kidney and diabetes. The present
 XX sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1556 CAGCAGCTCCGAGGCTTC 1574
 DB 2 CAGCAGCTCCGAGGCTTC 20

RESULT 133
 AAC73843/1
 AAC73843 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AAC73843;
 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)

AA91303
ID AA91303 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AA91303;
XX
XX 04-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human E2F transcription factor 1 antisense oligonucleotide #9.
XX
XX Antisense; E2F transcription factor 1; human; infection;
XX
XX inflammation; tumor; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US618789-B1.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0517584.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Popoff I, Brown-Driver VL, Conwert LW;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-190981/19.
XX
XX Antisense compound capable of inhibiting the expression of E2F
XX
XX transcription factor 1, useful for preventing or delaying infection,
XX
XX inflammation or tumor formation -
XX
XX Example 15; Column 42; 40pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense compounds up to 30
XX
XX nucleotides in length which are useful for inhibiting the expression of E2F 1
XX
XX transcription factor 1 in cells or tissues. The antisense
XX
XX oligonucleotides may also be used as a research agent and to prevent
XX
XX infection, inflammation or tumors.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,68+02;
XX
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX DB 2 GCGCGGAGGATGATGACCA 20
XX
XX RESULT 203
XX
XX AAC67700
XX
XX ID AAC67700 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC67700;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide #11 ISIS #116879.
XX
XX Anti-inflammacy; cytosolic; antibacterial; methionine aminopeptidase 2;
XX
XX inhibitor; MetAP2; eukaryotic initiation factor associated protein; p57;
XX
XX inflammation; tumor; phosphocholate; 2'-methoxyethyl wings; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6136604-A.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2000.

XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-0428584.
XX
XX 27-OCT-1999; 99US-0428584.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Montla BP, Wyatt J;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-030942/04.
XX
XX New antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit
XX
XX methionine aminopeptidase 2 related disorders and preventing
XX
XX inflammation or tumor formation -
XX
XX Claim 14; Column 41-42; 38pp; English.
XX
XX Methionine aminopeptidase 2 (also known as MetAP2 and eukaryotic
XX
XX initiation factor (eIF-2) associated protein, p57) is a cellular
XX
XX protein that is involved in the translation of mRNA. It is one of active
XX
XX GTP-2 kinases by protecting the eIF-2 alpha subunit from
XX
XX phosphorylation. The present invention relates to antisense
XX
XX oligonucleotide (AAC67690-C67697) which inhibit human methionine
XX
XX aminopeptidase 2 gene expression.
XX
XX Sequence 18 one such antisense oligonucleotide. The present sequence may
XX
XX be used for treating a patient suspected of having or being prone to a
XX
XX disease or condition associated with expression of MetAP2. In addition,
XX
XX and predicting response to an anti-tumor research reagent, diagnostic
XX
XX pathway. The antisense oligonucleotide may further be used a biological
XX
XX prophylactically, e.g., to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
XX
XX bedstone formation. Note the present sequence may have a phosphocholate
XX
XX backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 14 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX
XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2,68+02;
XX
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 19
XX
XX RESULT 204
XX
XX ABL57890
XX
XX ID ABL57890 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL57890;
XX
XX 04-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Hyperresistive reaction and pathogenicity, hnp2, ECR primer Xcc2.4.
XX
XX ECR primer; hyperresistive reaction and pathogenicity, hnp2;
XX
XX exo-polysaccharide; xanthan gum; ss.
XX
XX Xanthomonas campestris pv vesicatoria.
XX
XX W0200078957-A1.
XX
XX 26-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000WO-TR01725.
XX
XX 22-JUN-1999; 99P-0007963.
XX
XX (RHOD) RHODIA CHIM.
XX
XX Pletard J, Simon J, Chevallerieu P;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-102725/11.

XX New *Xanthomonas campestris* bacteria strains for use in production of
 CC virulence gene *are* made non-virulent by inactivation of at least
 FT one virulence gene

XX Example 1; Page 25; 33pp; French.

CC The present invention relates to new *Xanthomonas campestris* bacteria
 CC strains made non-virulent by inactivation of at least one virulence gene
 CC but which have retained the capacity to produce eco-polysaccharides
 CC and which are capable of inducing a hypersensitive reaction in the
 CC bacterial strains was the *hpc2* gene (hypersensitive reaction and
 CC pathogenicity). The *hpc* genes are essential for pathogenicity in plants.
 CC The present sequence is a PCR primer used to clone the *hpc2* gene in an
 CC example from the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1 GTCCTCCCTCCCTCCCTCCCTCCCT 19

RESULT 205

ABX17313/C

ID ABX17313 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABX17313;

XX 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)

DB Error from PCR primer #4.

XX Gene; ss; poly(3-hydroxyvalkanoic acid; biodegradable polyester.

CC Undenified.

XX JP200219890-A.

XX 16-JUL-2002.

XX 28-FEB-2001; 2001JP-0054717.

XX 23-OCT-2000; 2000JP-0322748.

XX (RIKA) HIRAGAWA KENYUOH.

XX WPI; 2000-744015/81.

XX Modification of a biodegradable polyester synthase, a mutant
 CC of the *Xanthomonas campestris* bacterium, and a
 FT transformation, preparation of a biodegradable ester polymer.

XX Example 2; Page 118; 12pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a novel method for the modification of an
 CC enzyme participating to the biosynthesis of a poly(3-hydroxyvalkanoic acid
 CC by modifying by recombinant DNA technology. The invention also comprises
 CC a recombinant vector containing the above gene, the method of the
 CC invention may be used for the preparation of biodegradable polyesters.
 CC The present sequence represents a DNA encoding a protein used
 CC the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query 303 CTTTAAAGCCGACGACGACG 321

DB 20 CTTTAAAGCCGACGACGACG 2

RESULT 205

ABQ83572/C

ID ABQ83572 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABQ83572;

XX 24-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DB P. haemolytica purr PCR primer SEQ ID NO:134.

XX Antibacterial; vaccine; gram negative bacterial virulence gene;

CC Identification; virulence; Pasteurellaceae; PCR primer; ss.

XX Pasteurella haemolytica.

XX W0200273507-A2.

XX 26-SEP-2002.

XX 17-JAN-2002; 2002MO-B001971.

XX 15-MAR-2001; 2001US-0809655.

XX (PRAHA) PHARMACIA & UPOZEM CO.

XX WPI; 2002-74066/80.

XX New mutant gram-negative bacteria, useful as vaccines and for

CC identifying new anti-bacterial agents that target virulence genes and

FT their products

XX Example 13; Page 60; 35pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a gram-negative bacteria comprising a
 CC gene product encoded by the mutated gene. Also described is a method
 CC for producing a gram-negative bacteria mutant or an attenuated
 CC Pasteurella bacteria. The mutated genes have antibacterial activity
 CC against Pasteurella bacteria. The mutated genes can be used as vaccines in the
 CC field of human medicine or veterinary medicine, and for identifying
 CC new antibacterial agents against Pasteurella bacteria and their
 CC products. The present sequence is a PCR primer used for the
 CC identification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 308 AGGGGACGACGACGACGACG 326

XX 13 AGGGGACGACGACGACGACG 1

RESULT 207

ABT13226/C

ID ABT13226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ABT13226;

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Fanconi anemia PANDC exon amplifying PCR primer SEQ ID NO 139.

CC Cytoretic; dermatologic; vasculitic; anti-neoplastic; PA pathway defect;
 CC Fanconi anemia protein complex; PANDC; DNA repair; Cockayne's syndrome;
 CC cell cycle abnormality; Fanconi anemia; axilla telangiectasia; cancer;
 CC Bloom's syndrome; Hereditary non-polyposis colon cancer; gene therapy;
 CC Xeroderma pigmentosum; PCR; primer; ss.

OS Unidentified.

XX NC000236761-42.

XX 10-MAY-2002.

XX 02-NOV-2001; 2001NC-0545551.

XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000NC-2457549.

XX (DAND) DNA REPAIR CANCER INST INC.

XX D-andrea AD, Tadijuchi T, Timmers C, Grompe M;

XX WPI; 2002-512951/55.

XX Novel isolated Fanconi anemia protein complex polypeptide, termed
 CC PANDC, useful for treating Fanconi anemia pathway defect in cell
 CC target or for treating patient with defective PANDC gene -

XX Claim 8; Page 55; 103pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated Fanconi anemia protein complex
 CC and a method of using the complex to treat Fanconi anemia. The
 CC amino acids fully defined in the specification, its 901 identical 1472
 CC sequence, a sequence encoded by a polynucleotide that is at least 901
 CC identical to sequences given in specification such as a 5127 base pair
 CC PANDC protein is useful for treating an FA pathway defect in a
 CC target or for treating a patient with a defective PANDC gene. The PANDC
 CC gene is useful for making a recombinant expression vector. The PANDC
 CC development and in diagnostic test and screening assay for
 CC associated with DNA repair and cell cycle abnormalities such as Fanconi
 CC anemia, Bloom's syndrome, Cockayne's syndrome, hereditary non-polyposis
 CC colon cancer, and xeroderma pigmentosum. The PANDC
 CC gene is useful in producing antibodies and primers for use in
 CC genetic based test, for diagnosing Fanconi anemia and cancer, for
 CC preparing an experimental mouse model for use in screening new
 CC treatments for treating Fanconi anemia. The invention is useful in
 CC of the invention is useful in gene therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a PCR primer for amplifying a PANDC exon relating to the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query March 1, 04; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pctd NO. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1313 GCGTTCACGAGCGCGCCG 1311

XX 20 GCGTTCACGAGCGCGCCG 2

XX DB

XX AB230346 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)

XX Candida albicans GRACE retain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 1497.

XX Fungus; yeast; betaregulin; promoter; GRACE retain; bioinformatics;
 CC Candida albicans; GRACE retain; bioinformatics;
 CC proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Candida albicans.

XX NC000236728-42.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 26-DEC-2001; 2001NC-0549486.

XX 29-DEC-2001; 2001NC-0551287.

XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-0792282.

XX 25-NOV-2001; 2001US-0169087.

XX (ELIT) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen K;

XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.

XX Comparing strategies for identifying gene products as effective targets
 CC for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the yeast one allele
 CC of a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional
 CC expression -

XX Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 1497; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
 CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
 CC one allele of the gene with a promoter replacement fragment with an
 CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by an
 CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
 CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
 CC promoter. The invention is useful for identifying a gene that
 CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
 CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
 CC contributes to the resistance of a diploid fungus to an antifungal
 CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
 CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
 CC agent, a gene product, preferably a enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably a enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC compound catabolism, biogeochemical, transporter, transcriptional,
 CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
 CC function, a gene product, preferably a enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC activity of a gene product, preferably a enzymatic activity, carbon
 CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer used in the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query March 1, 04; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pctd NO. 2.8e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 398 AACGGGTCGATACCAAC 1016

XX 1 AACGGGTCGATACCAAC 19

XX DB

XX AB275640 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AB275640;

Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1356 CCGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1354
DB 20 CCGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 2

RESULT 211
AB081479/c
ID AB081479 standard; DMB; 20 BP.
AC AB081479;
XX
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002 (litre entry)
DE Yeast Gal-1 DNA binding domain PCR primer GALDBD1.
KW Transgenic animal; milk; gamma-carboxylated protein;
KW Transgenic animal; milk; gamma-carboxylated protein;
KW Transactivation factor; FcR1 primer; as.
XX Saccharomyces cerevisiae.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX MO202072024-N2.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2002.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002NC-0507540.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001US-274983P.
XX (PROG-) PROGENETICS LLC.
XX (COOP-) COOPER J D.
XX (GENE-) GENESINS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX (BIOI-) BUTLER S E.
XX
XX COOPER JD, O'Sickey TK, Butler SP;
XX WPI; 2002-72328/78.

New transgenic non-human mammal having a multigene system which does not require administration of an exogenous induction factor or ligand, useful in producing progenies and proteins having clinical applications -

Example 18; Page 72; 127pp; English.

The present invention provides non-human transgenic animals having a multigene system allowing secretion of desired protein into transfectional activating protein which is also in transfectionally controlled and mammary tissue-specific manner. DNA encoding the protein to be secreted is constructed on a separate gene sequence binding domain. Administration of an exogenous induction factor or ligand is not required. The transgenic animals are preferably cattle, sheep, goats, rabbits and, especially, pigs. The method for post-translational processing of gamma-carboxylated proteins. The present sequence is prior art, which was used in an example from the invention for the PCR amplification of the yeast GALDBD1 DNA binding domain (DBD) for the PCR production of a protein. The DBD of human Gal-1 is the protein that binds to Gal-1, which was microinjected into embryos to produce transgenic animals. The modified transactivation factor has specificity for Gal-1 DNA binding domain. The sequence of the modified Gal-1 DNA binding domain promoter of the second gene.

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 529 ACCCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCG 547
DB 20 ACCCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCG 2

RESULT 212
AB077224
ID AB077224 standard; DMB; 20 BP.
AC AB077224;
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002 (litre entry)
DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeting human IGF-II foetal mRNA.
KW Antisense oligonucleotide; insulin-like growth factor II; IGF-II;
KW Tumour growth; proliferative disorder; cancer; porphyria;
KW Atherosclerosis; as.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US641169-B1.
XX
XX 09-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 22-APR-1999; 9905-0295593.
XX
XX 23-APR-1998; 9805-082791P.
XX (GENE-) GENESINS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
XX Wright JA, Young M, Lee YS;
XX WPI; 2002-634739/68.

Novel antisense compounds targeted to insulin-like growth factor mRNA, useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals -

Claim 9; Column 10; 40pp; English.

Human IGF23-37 represent antisense oligonucleotides which are targeted to human insulin-like growth factor II (IGF-II) foetal mRNA. The oligonucleotides are complementary to the 5' untranslated region consisting of exon 4, 5 or 6 of human fetal IGF-II mRNA. The antisense oligonucleotides are complementary to the 5' untranslated region of human tumour, where a chemotherapeutic agent is also administered. They are also useful for treating proliferative disorders including various forms of cancers, porphyria, and atherosclerosis, as well as other proliferative disorders. The oligonucleotides are also useful for inhibiting tumour growth and metastasis in mammals, and as molecular weight markers.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0%; Score 14.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.2%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 1311 CCGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1329
DB 2 CCGGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 2

RESULT 213
AB086649
ID AB086649 standard; DMB; 20 BP.
AC AB086649;
XX
XX 15-NOV-2002 (litre entry)

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0% Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2,3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 417 CCGACCTCTCGAGT 430
 DB 2 CCGACCTCTCGAGT 15

RESULT 240
 ABV79226
 ABV79226 standard; DBs; 17 BP.
 AC ABV79226;
 XX
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (flirt entry)
 DB Human HTP1 staining oligonucleotide SEQ ID 472.
 XX
 XX Human gene therapy; tumor suppressor; HTP1; chromosome 10p12.1;
 XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX EPI22904-32.
 XX
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000167.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-050063.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-050064.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-050065.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-050066.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-050067.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-050068.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX (ABECN) ABECNCA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhan J;
 XX WPI; 2002-675592/73.
 XX
 XX Novel isolated human testis expressed patched like protein (HTPL),
 XX partner, and for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX Example 2; Page 125; 115pp; English.

The present invention relates to human testis expressed patched like protein (HTPL), see ABV78762 and ABV98512 to ABV98520. HTPL has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the codon in HTPL-6 (5' for short) compared to HTPL-6 (5' for long). HTPL shares an overall structure organization with the patched protein. The shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar to patched in regulating cell growth and proliferation. HTPL is important in regulating male germ cell development. HTPL is mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in both of the human testis and placenta. HTPL is useful for the treatment of HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate, and skeletal muscle, or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for

CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0% Score 14; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2,3e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 417 CCGACCTCTCGAGT 430
 DB 1 CCGACCTCTCGAGT 14

RESULT 241
 ABV79226
 ABV79226 standard; DBs; 17 BP.
 AC ABV79226;
 XX
 XX 02-TEL-2002 (flirt entry)
 DB Human CLCA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1385.
 XX
 XX Human chloride channel calcium activated; CLCA1; ss; antiinflammatory;
 XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;
 XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 XX acute cystitis;
 XX acute cystitis;
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W020021674-32.
 XX
 XX 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001NC-053470.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2000US-221383P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (SYNT) SYNTX USA LLC
 XX (THOM) THOMPSON J.
 XX Thompson J, McGahagan J, McKenzie T, Myers D, Symkowicki DB;
 XX WPI; 2002-217345/27.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride
 XX channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating chronic obstructive
 XX pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma
 XX Claim 4; Page 89; 152pp; English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down regulate expression of the CLCA1 gene. The nucleic acid sequences are useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic fibrosis, acute cystitis, or other of diseases or conditions that are related to the syndrome and/or other of diseases or conditions. The sequences are useful for reducing CLCA1 activity in a cell, hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition comprising the CLCA1 gene. The CLCA1 gene, the invention, further comprises the coding sequence of the CLCA1 gene. The invention also comprises the treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids, antibiotics, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The invention also comprises the use of the CLCA1 gene as a diagnostic tool to examine genetic defects and mutations within the CLCA1 gene. The presence of CLCA1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 11p22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1287 TGAAGCTGTGTTC 1100
 DB TGAAGCTGTGTTC 15
 2 TGAAGCTGTGTTC 15
 RESULT 246
 AA0825346/C
 ID AA0825346 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AA0825346;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 DT 15-SEP-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Chromosome 11 (locus CD5) STS primer CD5-Z.
 DE
 XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
 KW command library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged sites; STS analysis; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 PN W09439486-AL.
 XX
 XX 22-DEC-1994.
 PF 15-JUN-1994; 94MC-US06810.
 XX
 XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00764471.
 PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.
 XX
 PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
 XX
 XX Evans DA, Smith HW;
 DR WPI; 1995-03650/05.
 XX
 XX sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a command
 XX library; the fragments are then correlated with spatial relationship of command, esp. for
 XX mammalian chromosomes.
 XX
 XX Example 4; Page 87; 188pp; English.
 XX
 XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific
 XX cosmids by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.
 XX A series of STS primers were used to generate a map of the
 XX these, 217 were suitable for STS primer prediction by computer
 XX analysis (using the "Primer" program available from B.Lander, MIT).
 XX The STSs and cosmids were mapped by in situ hybridization, genetic
 XX mapping, and fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS) to specific
 XX for human chromosome 11 were generated and most of these
 XX regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel method for
 XX sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled mapping".
 XX The method is applicable to any genome, and the mapping of
 XX high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete
 XX sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones.
 XX See AA0825001-0827001 for STS primers. (Also see AA091325-58).
 CC
 CC (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 G; 4 C; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

GY 984 TGAAGCTGTGTTC 897
 DB TGAAGCTGTGTTC 5
 18 TGAAGCTGTGTTC 5
 RESULT 247
 AA0825346/C
 ID AA0825346 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AA0825346;
 XX
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Degenerate PCR primer #1 used to screen GXM-O-acetylhydrolase gene.
 DE
 XX Glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;
 KW Glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase; cryptococcosis; meningitis;
 KW cerebral edema; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Undefined.
 OS
 XX U62684508-BI.
 XX
 XX 04-SEP-2001.
 PD
 XX 25-MAR-2000; 2000US-0648386.
 PR 09-AUG-1999; 98US-0371710.
 XX
 XX (HEER-) RES DIV ROUND.
 XX
 XX Savoy AC, Bloomer SL, Kozal TR;
 E1 WPI; 2001-59546/67.
 XX
 XX Novel enzyme for treating cryptococcosis or complications of
 XX cryptococcal meningitis such as cerebral edema, comprises
 XX glucuronoxylomannan-O-acetylhydrolase -
 XX
 XX Example 5; Column 13-14; 58pp; English.
 XX
 XX The patent discloses a novel enzyme, glucuronoxylomannan (GXM)-O-
 XX acetylhydrolase, and its use in the treatment of meningitis and
 XX in the capsule polysaccharide of *Cryptococcus neoformans*. GXM-O-
 XX acetylhydrolase is useful for treating cryptococcosis or complications
 XX of cryptococcal meningitis, such as cerebral edema, comprises
 XX GXM-O-acetylhydrolase gene. This primer is designed based on the
 XX N-terminal peptide of GXM-O-acetylhydrolase (AA011004).
 XX
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1120 GAGCGCTTTTCGAC 1135
 DB GAGCGCTTTTCGAC 16
 1 GAGCGCTTTTCGAC 16
 RESULT 248
 AA0825370/C
 ID AA0825370 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AA0825370;
 XX
 XX 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1166.
 XX

XX WPI, 2002-619225/66.

XX Determining susceptibility and resistance to porcine reproductive and
XX respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV), useful for improving swine
XX breeding programs by identifying for CD 151 in a sample of cellular material of
XX known origin from the animal -

XX Example 17, Page 35: 77pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of determining the
XX susceptibility or resistance of an animal to porcine reproductive and
XX respiratory syndrome virus (PRRSV). This involves assaying for CD 151 in
XX addition, coding sequences of CD 151 are described, and anti-viral
XX compounds designated anti-RNA entry proteins (anti-neps). The method is
XX useful for determining susceptibility and resistance to PRRSV in an
XX animal, and for identifying animals that are resistant to PRRSV for
XX breeding. The method is also useful for developing non-simian recombinant cell lines for propagating the virus,
XX for producing anti-viral compounds or vaccines for inducing immunity
XX against PRRSV, and for identifying animals that are resistant to PRRSV.
XX The present invention also provides a PCR primer used to isolate the porcine CD 151 coding
XX sequence.
XX Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WPI
XX at http://info/pub/submit/seq_sequences.

XX Sequence 19 BP, 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1, 0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 13;

XX Beat Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 456 AGAGCGATCTGCTC 471

XX 17 AGAGCGATCTGCTC 4

XX RESULT 251

XX AAF62963/C

XX ID AAF62963 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA62963;

XX 08-MAY-2001 (first entry)

XX Mouse PRPC-cyclophilic antisense oligonucleotide IS15 113360.

XX Mouse, antiinflammatory, cyclophilic, antisense gene therapy;
XX infection; inflammation; tumor formation; phosphatidylcholine; B6.

XX Mus musculus.

XX US6187545-B1.

XX 13-FEB-2001.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000US-0486671.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000US-0486671.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX McKay R, Butler MW, Wyatt J, Cowart LM;

XX WPI, 2001-190979/19.

XX Antisense compound capable of modulating the expression of phosphoenol
XX pyruvate carboxylase-cyclophilic, useful for preventing or delaying
XX infection, inflammation or tumor formation -

XX Example 17, Column 44: 66pp; English.

XX The present sequence is one of a number of antisense compounds of up to
XX 30 nucleobases in length that are capable of inhibiting the expression of
XX phosphoenol pyruvate carboxylase-cyclophilic PRPC-cyclophilic. The
XX PRPC-cyclophilic in cells or tissues. They are commonly used as research
XX reagents and in diagnosis, e.g. to elucidate the function of particular
XX genes. They are also useful for distinguishing between functions of
XX antisense compounds are also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
XX delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation. The present sequence
XX is a chimeric phosphocytidylate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a
XX deoxy gap.

XX Sequence 20 BP, 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 1, 0%; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Beat Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02; Mismatches 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1377 GATTCGACGATGCT 1390

XX 20 GATTCGACGATGCT 7

XX RESULT 252

XX ABR44446 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABR44446;

XX 05-JUN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human HRK/GCK-like kinase antisense oligonucleotide, IS15 105345.

XX Human; HRK/GCK-like kinase; antiinflammatory; cyclophilic; antitumor;

XX HRK; NIK; NCK-interacting kinase; infection; inflammation; tumour;

XX antisense gene therapy; antisense oligonucleotide; B6.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX modified_base

XX 1.5

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX modified_base

XX 1.20

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= are 5-methylcytidines

XX modified_base

XX 16.20

XX /tag= c

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= optionally 2'-methoxyethyl (2'MOE) nucleotides*

XX US616416-B1.

XX 12-FEB-2002.

XX 29-APR-2000; 2000US-0651011.

XX 29-APR-2000; 2000US-0651011.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Dean NM, Cowart LM;

XX WPI, 2002-237091/29.

XX New antisense compound, useful for preventing or delaying infection,

inflammation or tumour formation, is targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding HPR/GCK-like kinase (HCK) and hydrolases and inhibitor HCK expression -

Claim 14: Column 43-44; 37pp; English.

The invention relates to an antitense compound (1) of 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted to a start codon region, coding region or 3'-untranslated region (3'UTR) of a nucleic acid sequence encoding HPR/GCK-like kinase (HCK) (also known as NIX for Nucleic acid X-ray crystallographic) specifically hybridizes with and inhibit expression of HCK. (1) is useful for inhibiting the expression of HPR/GCK-like kinase in cells or in tissues. (1) is useful prophylactically e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation and/or tumour formation. (1) is also useful for diagnostic and research reagent. (1) is also useful for distinguishing functions of various members of a biological pathway and in genome gene therapy. The present sequence represents an antitense oligonucleotide targeted to human HPR/GCK-like kinase.

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 5 G; 10 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Beet Local Similarity 1.00; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1401 ATTTATTTTGGAGT 1494
 7 ATTTATTTTGGAGT 20

RESULT 253
 ID AB268516/C
 ID AB268516 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AB268516;
 22-APR-2003 (fixat entry)

PCR primer used to amplify DNA encoding CGII polypeptide.

Human; congenital generalized lipodystrophy protein; CGII; 11q13; chromosome 11; congenital generalized lipodystrophy; lipodystrophy; diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

FR3824332-A1.
 08-NOV-2002.

04-MAY-2001; 2001ER-0006037.

04-MAY-2001; 2001PR-0006037.

(INM) INSERN INST NMT SMRT & RECH MEDICALE.
 (HMO-) GENT NMT GENOTYPAGE.

Magne J, Capeau J, Lathrop M, Delapine M;
 WPI: 2003-112459/74.

Nucleic acid encoding a congenital generalized lipodystrophy gene cgii and mutations of that gene, useful to prevent and treat congenital generalized lipodystrophy and obesity -

Claim 12; Page 111; 115pp; French.

PCR primers AB268516/17 were used to amplify DNA encoding a human CGII polypeptide. CGII is a protein designated CGII. The primers were used to detect mutation of CGII. CGII is responsible for congenital generalized lipodystrophy. CGII polypeptides and polynucleotides are used for preventing or treating lipodystrophy or

diabetes. CGII polypeptides are also useful as immunogens for raising antibodies.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Beet Local Similarity 1.00; Score 14; DB 1; Length 20;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

934 TCGAATCTTTGGAGC 847
 20 TCGAATCTTTGGAGC 7

RESULT 254
 ID AAT04193 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AAT04193;
 24-MAR-1995 (updated)

25-MAR-2003 (fixat entry)

07-NOV-1996 (fixat entry)

DNA probe for Agrobacterium radiobacter genome bank construction.

DNA probe; oligonucleotide; Agrobacterium radiobacter; hybridization; genome bank; D-hydrolase; D-N-carbamylase; enzyme; stereospecific reaction; D-amino acid; ss.

Synthetic.

EP877865-A1.
 18-OCT-1995.

24-MAR-1995; 95BP-0104393.

15-APR-1994; 94IT-M100726.

(ENT) ENRITCHER 69A.

Frascotti G, Gall J, Grand G, Grifantini R;
 WPI: 1995-352764/46.

Prodn. of D-alpha amino acids from racemic 5-phenyl, hydantoin opds. using microorganisms cong. hydantoinases and carboxylase genes.

Example 2; Page 7; 44pp; English.

This DNA probe is used during the construction of a genomic bank of Agrobacterium radiobacter. A. radiobacter is the donor microorganism for genes encoding D-hydrolase and D-N-carbamylase resulting expressed in Escherichia coli using plasmid pSM651. The probe is used for screening the genomic bank for genes encoding stereospecific preparation of D-amino acids from racemic 5-substituted hydantoin compounds.

(Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match

Beet Local Similarity 1.00; Score 13.6; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

743 TCGAATCTTTGGAGC 759
 17 TCGAATCTTTGGAGC 1

RESULT 255
 AAT93232/C
 ID AAT93232 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

[illegible]

XX AB000092;
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human hNDMP-1, 17-mer scanning SBO ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8083.
 XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1, hNDMP-1; hNDMP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin, chromosome 23; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX NC020192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-224687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-226359P.
 PR 04-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 XX (AB0M-1) AB0M1CA, INC.
 XX Gu Y, Yi Y, Peam SG, Kanzel DK, Rank RB, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 PI WFI, 2002-179446/73.
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hNDMP-1
 PT protein, or as specific bioassay capture probes for
 PT protein, or as specific bioassay capture probes for
 PT myosin-like protein hNDMP-1.
 XX Disclamer: SEQ ID 8083; 214pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hNDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hNDMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX protein and polynucleotide sequences of hNDMP-1 can be used to produce
 XX and quantify hNDMP-1 nucleic acid samples as well as to produce
 XX antibodies, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 XX of hNDMP-1, protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements and
 XX using hNDMP-1 as a standard for the production of polypeptides may
 XX be used as standards to raise antibodies that recognize hNDMP-1
 XX hNDMP-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hNDMP proteins, as specific
 XX recombinant capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 XX ionization mass spectrometry, as standards for the production of
 XX deficiency in hNDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hNDMP-1 may be used for
 XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hNDMP-1, in
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 XX screening of the hNDMP-1 sequence in the development of the present
 XX invention.
 XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the prior art
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from NCBI
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 1.0% Score 13.8; DP 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2% Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 C/ 1401 CCGATCCCTCCCTCCG 1417
 S/ 17 CCGATCCCTCCCTCCG 1
 DB 17 CCGATCCCTCCCTCCG 1
 RESURF 268
 AB143844
 ID AB143844 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AB143844;
 XX 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SBO ID NO:888.
 XX Human, chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;
 XX genome; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX JF2001321190-A.
 XX 20-MAY-2001.
 PR 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0068285.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-0068716.
 XX (RITA) RIKAKUJI KENRYUSHO.
 XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 WFI, 2002-144336/13.
 PT Arraying genome clones
 XX Claim 4; Page 22; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 XX method comprises (a) cloning of the genomic libraries contained in the
 XX multiple (1368) plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 XX sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 XX (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 XX plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 XX of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 XX the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multimer
 XX and lateral directions; (e) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 XX resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (f) signals
 XX plates are specified from the detected result; and (g) the clones are
 XX reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 XX microarray is useful for gene analysis. AB143957 to AB145122 represent
 XX primer sequences of human chromosome 1p36-35. AB145123 to AB145534
 XX represent PCR primer sequences of human chromosome 21q22.1. The clones are
 XX specifically claimed for use in the present invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0% Score 13.8; DP 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2% Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 C/ 209 ACCCGATCCCTCCCTCCG 225
 DB 1 ACCCGATCCCTCCCTCCG 17

0Y 1294 GTCGTCCTCCCTGCTT 1310
 DB 17 GTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
 REPEAT 271
 ID AB260755 standard; NM; 17 BP.
 XX AB260755;
 DB 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human R-Ras DNAzyme substrate #867.
 XX Human ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HRS2; K-Ras;
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; Cyclostatic; anti-HIV;
 XX anti-neoplastic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W0200297114-N2.
 PD 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002NC-0516840.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-284140P.
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-286249P.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Ncse4igen v/
 NP1: 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 XX HRS2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and human cell/cancer virus sequences -
 XX Claim 58; Page 101; 185pp/English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HRS2, K-Ras, N-Ras,
 XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 XX acid molecule is useful for treating cancer, HIV, and human cell/cancer
 XX anti-neoplastic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 XX reducing HRS2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 XX acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 XX and pancreatic cancer. The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for
 XX the treatment of HIV. The sequences shown in AB255889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531,
 XX AB265530 - AB265624, AB265630 - AB265685 represent substrate/target
 XX sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 S0 Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Exact Similarity 6.1%; Exact No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 11; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 0Y 1215 GATCTCTCTCTTATAC 1231
 DB 1 GATCTCTCTCTTATAC 17
 REPEAT 272
 ID AAT09031 standard; NM; 18 BP.
 XX AAT09031;
 XX AAT09031;

DT 28-AUG-1996 (first entry)
 DB Arabidopsis thaliana EIN2 (ethylene insensitive) locus primer PE2.
 XX EIN2; ethylene insensitive; transformant plant; disease tolerance;
 XX ethylene insensitivity; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX W09353318-A1.
 XX 28-DEC-1995.
 XX 15-JUN-1995; 95NC-0507744.
 XX 17-JUN-1994; 94US-0261822.
 XX (UTPS-) UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 XX Ecker J., Lehman A., Roman G., Rothenberg M.
 NP1: 1996-059366/06.
 XX Plant sequences for ethylene insensitive loci and hook-less 1
 XX allele(s) - confer disease tolerance and ethylene insensitivity when
 XX transformed into plants
 XX Example 2; Page 30; 144pp/English.
 XX The present sequence is a primer for the A. thaliana EIN2 (ethylene
 XX insensitive) locus. The sequence is derived from the EIN2 locus and confers
 XX or DNA sequences (obtained from the EIN2 locus) confer disease
 XX tolerance and ethylene insensitivity, with minimal injury or
 XX reduction in the harvest yield of selectable material. The plants
 XX that are transformed with the present sequence may also have reduced
 XX ill effects and/or may be less susceptible to the lesion. They may also have reduced
 XX necrotic and water soaking responses, and chlorophyll loss may be
 XX virtually absent.
 S0 Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Exact Similarity 6.2%; Exact No. 2.7e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 0Y 368 AAGAGCAATCCATCTTC 384
 DB 2 AAGAGCAATCCATCTTC 18
 REPEAT 273
 ID AAV57459 standard; NM; 18 BP.
 XX AAV57459;
 AC AAV57459;
 XX 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX Arabidopsis ethylene insensitive EIN2 gene PCR primer PE2.
 XX EIN2; ethylene insensitive; EIN2 gene; transgenic plant;
 XX pathogen tolerance; disease resistance; ripening; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
 XX W09841063-A1.
 XX 24-SEP-1998.
 XX 18-MAR-1998; 98NC-0505253.
 XX 18-MAR-1997; 97US-0819288.

XX (UTP8) - UNIV PENNSYLVANIA.
 XX
 XX Alomo U, Becker U;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1998-920849/44.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid - involved in plant sensitivity to
 XX ethylene and pathogens and related protein and transformed cells
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 12; 45pp; English.
 XX
 XX This oligonucleotide comprises primer P22, which was used with
 XX primer P23 to amplify a 1.0 kb DNA fragment from the segment
 XX (nucleotides 4068-5528) of the Arabidopsis thaliana genomic
 XX Columbia ethylene insensitive ein2 gene (see AAB57454) using 1ast
 XX genomic DNA as template; P22 was also used with primer P20 using
 XX genomic DNA as template; P20 was also used with primer P22 using
 XX specific primers (see AAB57456-71) to amplify 8 of the ein2
 XX gene covering the complete gene were amplified and sequenced.
 XX Mutations in ein2 render plants tolerant of disease and pathogens to
 XX ethylene (various of bacteria, fungi and viruses) and insensitive to
 XX ethylene (various of bacteria, fungi and viruses) and insensitive to
 XX may be useful for improving the quantity, quality and storage life
 XX of food and other plant materials.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query March 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 368 AAGGCAACATCACTCTTC 384
 XX Db 2 AAGCCCATCACTCTTC 18
 XX
 XX RESULT 274
 XX ID AAB50107
 XX AC AAB50107
 XX DX 25-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Znt2 PCR primer ZC21.097.
 XX
 XX Znt2; epidermal growth factor-like domain; human
 XX cell differentiation (oncology) (diagnosis); therapy; PCR primer;
 XX chromosome 9q33-q34; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX M0200043512-A1.
 XX
 XX 27-JUL-2000.
 XX
 XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US00419.
 XX
 XX 25-JAN-1999; 99US-0237074.
 XX
 XX (ZMO) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
 XX
 XX Holloway JL, Lofton-Day CE, Gilbert T;
 XX WPI; 2000-49163/43.
 XX
 XX Isolated Znt2 nucleic acids and polypeptides which act as epidermal
 XX growth factors, useful for the treatment of e.g. kidney and liver
 XX diseases, and ulcers and for regulating smooth muscle cell
 XX proliferation -
 XX
 XX Example 3; Page 80; 98pp; English.

XX This oligonucleotide comprises sense primer ZC21.097, which was
 XX used with antisense primer ZC21.098 (see AAB50108) for mapping of
 XX the human Znt2 gene with the Stanford 3' RFL panel. Znt2 was
 XX positioned in the 9q33-q34 region of chromosome 9. Znt2 (see
 XX M0200043512-A1) was used to amplify a 1.0 kb DNA fragment from
 XX the human Znt2 gene. The amplified DNA was sequenced to
 XX proliferation to restore normal neurological functioning after
 XX trauma, to treat cosmetic disorders, to treat kidney and liver
 XX disorders, to promote hair and follicular development, to stimulate
 XX normal differentiation of various epidermal and epithelial
 XX cells in vitro and in vivo, to treat ulcers, ulcers and
 XX corneal incisions, and to promote wound healing.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query March 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 2.7e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 553 GAGTCACCACTCTTC 569
 XX Db 18 GAGTCACCACTCTTC 2
 XX
 XX RESULT 275
 XX ID AAB57565
 XX AC AAB57565
 XX DX 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PNA designed for suppression of DxdI sites associated with p62obA11.
 XX
 XX Genomic map; single nucleotide polymorphism; allele imbalance;
 XX gene amplification; tumor; DxdI site; peptide nucleic acid; PNA; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base /tag= a
 XX modified_base /note= "NM2 attached"
 XX modified_base /tag= a
 XX modified_base /note= "NM2 attached"
 XX
 XX M0200040755-A2.
 XX
 XX 13-JUL-2000.
 XX
 XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US00144.
 XX
 XX 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0114881.
 XX
 XX (COR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX (SLOC) SLOW KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
 XX
 XX Barany F, Liu U, Kirk BW, Zivri M, Geary NP, Peay PB;
 XX WPI; 2000-465399/40.
 XX
 XX Assembling genomic maps of organism DNA by using representations of
 XX the genome from the organism DNA library, useful for large scale
 XX identification of single nucleotide polymorphisms in genomic DNA -
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 72; 278pp; English.
 XX
 XX The specification describes a method for assembling genomic maps of the
 XX DNA of an organism. The method comprises creating representations of the
 XX sequence information from the organism, and generating nucleic acid
 XX sequence information from different representations is then combined to

XX Temacin-C phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:135.
 XX Human; Temacin-C, extracellular matrix protein, phosphorothioate/
 XX antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy/
 XX cellular development; differentiation; translation; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX MO20000675-AL.
 XX 10-FEB-2000.
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 XX 23-JUL-1999; 99NO-US1662.
 XX 27-JUL-1998; 98US-0094255.
 PR (UTR-) UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
 XX Filleore H, Brodeur WC, Gilles GF, Conrad WS;
 PI WPI; 2000-183137/16.
 DR Preparing antisense oligodeoxynucleotides (ODNs) and long antisense RNA
 PT sequences useful for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 PT Temacin-C protein.
 XX Claim 23; Page 76; 17pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) sequence by expressing a number of different
 CC isoforms. Aaa04712 to Aaa05243 represent specifically claimed
 CC phosphorothioate antisense ODNs for blocking translation of Temacin-C
 CC using the method of the invention. The method is useful for preparing
 CC a specific family of isoforms of a protein. The method can also be
 CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector encoding a
 CC protein, such as Temacin-C, and long antisense constructs are useful in
 CC designing models for studying cellular development and differentiation.
 CC The method permits selective inhibition of the translation of protein
 CC isoforms, which occur within a single organism, which is given
 CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
 CC specification.
 CC Sequence 13 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
 DB 17 ACGACGACGACGCGG 402
 17 ACGACGACGACGCGG 1

XX cytokine; inflammation; cell-cycle dependent kinase; cyclin; WPI;
 XX antiproliferative; growth factor; reduction; scarring; cyclophosphamide;
 XX antiproliferative; dermatological; antineoplastic; antiviral; vitreous;
 XX antitickling; ophthalmological; keratolytic; gene therapy; viral vector;
 XX atopic dermatitis; actinic keratosis; squamous cell carcinoma;
 XX melanoma; basal cell carcinoma; vitreous detachment; retinopathy;
 XX stroke cell retinopathy; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX MO20010352-A2.
 XX 03-MAY-2001.
 XX 26-OCT-2000; 2000NO-US29500.
 PF 26-OCT-1999; 99US-0161532.
 PR (IMM-) IMMOSOL INC.
 XX Robbins JM, Triller R;
 PI WPI; 2001-300427/31.
 DR Tracing proliferative skin or eye diseases and scarring, using
 PT ribozymes that cleave RNA encoding cytokines and scarring, inflammation,
 PT fibrosis, and osteoporosis, growth factors and cell cycle dependent
 PT kinases -
 XX Example 1; Page 100; 40pp; English.
 XX The present invention describes a method for treating a proliferative
 CC skin or eye disease and scarring. The method involves administering a
 CC ribozyme (I), which cleaves RNA encoding a cytokine involved in
 CC inflammation, matrix metalloproteinase (MMP), cyclin, or cell cycle
 CC dependent kinase. The method also involves administering a
 CC nucleic acid molecule (II) comprising a promoter operably linked to a
 CC nucleic acid segment encoding (I). (I) can have antiproliferative,
 CC dermatological, cytostatic, antineoplastic, antidiabetic, antitickling,
 CC antiproliferative, antiproliferative, antiproliferative, antiproliferative,
 CC cleaves RNA encoding cytokine involved in inflammation. (I) can be used
 CC in gene therapy. (I) and (II) are useful for treating proliferative
 CC skin diseases such as psoriasis, atopic dermatitis, actinic keratosis,
 CC squamous or basal cell carcinoma, melanoma, vitreous detachment, retinopathy,
 CC stroke cell retinopathy, stroke cell retinopathy, retinopathy of
 CC prematurity, vitreous detachment, and for treating and preventing
 CC scarring such as retinal detachment, and hypertrophy of hypertrophic burn
 CC scars. (I) and (II) are useful for treating and preventing scarring
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 XX Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 XX Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 3e+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
 DB 1453 TCCGACGACGACGCG 1469
 2 TCCGACGACGACGCG 18

RESULT 289
 AAH60947/G
 ID AAH60947 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH60947.
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human; ribozyme therapy; hairpin ribozyme; hemophagocytosis;
 XX recognition sites; targets; ribozyme binding sites; eye diseases; vulvar;
 XX proliferative diseases; skin diseases; psoriasis; diabetic retinopathy;
 XX Cyclin B1 ribozyme binding site SEQ ID NO:3371.

AC AAH27320;
 DB 08-ANC-2001. (first entry)
 XX Human TS616 PCR primer #20.
 DB Tumour suppressor gene 16; TS616; human; immune response modulator;
 XX inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q4.3;
 XX cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; 89.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX NC
 XX NC
 XX NC
 PD 10-MAY-2001.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000NC-AN03329.
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99AN-0003771.
 PR (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PI Callen DF, Whitmore SH, Krennidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 PR WPI; 2001-316439/33.
 XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TS616;
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 XX immunological disorders -
 XX Claim 84; Page 185; 215pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human tumor suppressor gene 16 (TS616;
 CC see AAH23688). TS616 was isolated from chromosome 16q4.3. TS616
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TS616, e.g. cancers,
 CC (auto)immune disorders, inflammation, complications of wound healing and
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 CC other pathogens). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 CC present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 36+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
 Oy 1435 CTTCTGCTGCTCCCTGCTAT 1451
 Db 2 CTTCTGCTGCTCCCTGCTAT 18

XX 10-MAY-2001.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000NC-AN03329.
 PF 29-OCT-1999; 99AN-0003771.
 XX (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PA Callen DF, Whitmore SH, Krennidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 XX WPI; 2001-316439/33.
 XX New nucleic acid representing the human tumor suppressor gene TS616;
 PT useful e.g. for diagnosis and treatment of tumors, inflammatory and
 XX immunological disorders -
 XX Disclosure; Page 195; 215pp; English.
 XX The present invention relates to human tumor suppressor gene 16 (TS616;
 CC see AAH23688). TS616 was isolated from chromosome 16q4.3. TS616
 CC associated with decreased expression or activity of TS616, e.g. cancers,
 CC infections (by viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites, protozoa or
 CC other pathogens). The present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in the
 CC present invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SO
 Query Match 1.0%; Score 13.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 36+02; 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
 Oy 1435 CTTCTGCTGCTCCCTGCTAT 1451
 Db 2 CTTCTGCTGCTCCCTGCTAT 18

RESULTE 292
 AC AAH27320;
 ID AAH27375 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAH27375;
 XX 08-ANC-2001. (first entry)
 XX PCR primer #44.
 XX Tumour suppressor gene 16; TS616; immune response modulator;
 KW inflammatory response modulator; signal transduction activator;
 KW cytokine inhibitor; gene therapy; anticancer; anti-inflammatory;
 KW autoimmune disorder; infection; chromosome 16q4.3; human;
 XX cellular proliferation suppressor; PCR primer; 89.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX NC
 XX NC
 XX NC
 PD 10-MAY-2001.
 XX 30-OCT-2000; 2000NC-AN03329.
 XX 29-OCT-1999; 99AN-0003771.
 PR (WOMEN-) WOMEN'S & CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.
 PI Callen DF, Whitmore SH, Krennidiotis G, Kochetkova M, Crawford J;
 PR WPI; 1996-130769/34.
 XX Recombinant production of collagen - by expressing a
 PT pro-peptide-collagen sequence and cleaving it an intermediate
 XX proteolytic recognition site

DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hammetthead ribozyme substrate #266.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;
 XX flk-1; KDR; hammetthead ribozyme; bapirpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 XX flm-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W09715662-42.
 XX
 XX 01-MAY-1997.
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96NO-US17480.
 XX
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Escobedo J, McGlynn J, Favco P, Stinchcomb D,
 XX WFI: 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 XX preferably having a flk-1-like kinase insert domain at the level of the
 XX flm-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flk-1) gene is treated with the level of the
 XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 XX angiogenesis, ocular disease, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 XX vector to the patient. AAX75275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.91; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Fwd. No. 2, 9e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 234 CTTGTGAGAGAGATCC 248
 XX 16 GTGAGAGAGAGATCC 2
 XX
 XX RESULT 305
 XX AAX75275
 XX ID AAX75256 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAX71256;
 XX
 XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human KDR VEGF receptor hammetthead ribozyme substrate #266.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; flk-1;
 XX flk-1; KDR; hammetthead ribozyme; bapirpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; psoriasis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 XX flm-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W09715662-42.

XX 01-MAY-1997.
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96NO-US17480.
 XX 11-JAN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 XX 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Escobedo J, McGlynn J, Favco P, Stinchcomb D,
 XX WFI: 1997-259017/23.
 XX Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 XX mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 XX psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 105; 218pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 XX the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). A patient
 XX preferably having a condition associated with the level of the
 XX flm-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flk-1), kinase insert domain containing
 XX receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (flk-1) (e.g. tumour
 XX angiogenesis, ocular disease, psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 XX vector to the patient. AAX67275 to AAX75752 represent specific examples
 XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.98; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Fwd. No. 2, 9e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 231 CTTGTGAGAGAGAT 245
 XX 15 CTTGTGAGAGAGAT 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 306
 XX AAX75486
 XX ID AAX74466 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAX74466;
 XX
 XX 16-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Endothelial nitric oxide antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cyclic fibrosis;
 XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX W09640162-A1.
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 XX 06-JUN-1996; 96NO-US09306.
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0474497.
 XX (UNIV-) UNIV BURG CAROLINA.
 XX Metzger WJ, Nyce JH,
 XX WFI: 1997-051071/05.
 XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying

CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last
CC 145 sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and the sequences
CC (AA13323 to AA13392) are specifically obtained from the present
CC invention. N.B. sequences given in the disclosure of the present
CC invention do not match up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences
CC given in the sequence listing.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 2.9e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Or 145 Conserved 1442
145 Conserved 1442
3 Conserved 1442

RESULT 313
AA133158/c
AA133158 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA133158; (first entry)

XX 26-UTR-2000 (first entry)

XX Human genomic SNP allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:215.

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

XX Human, single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP, genotyping; DNA analysis;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

Or 379 Conserved 373

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

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XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

Or 379 Conserved 373

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

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XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

XX 15 Conserved 1

CC kappa B (NFkB), where (1) is an Inozyme, G-cleaver, or amberzyme
 CC configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is used in the treatment of cancer. The nucleic acid molecule
 CC and is used in the treatment of cancer. The nucleic acid molecule
 CC (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of RAR- α gene, in
 CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colon, and other cancers. The nucleic acid molecule is useful
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multiple resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, RAR- α -specific inhibitors or
 CC retinoids, and other drugs. The nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, etoposide,
 CC acid molecule are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischaemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC infection. The sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 U; 0 other;

Query Match Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 2,9e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1557 ATCCGCTCCCAAGG 1571

DB 1 AACCAGCCCAAGG 15

RESULT 321

AAQ10847; standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAQ10847;

06-MAY-1991 (first entry)

Probe to N-terminal region of pAb 784.66 gamma heavy chain.

NAB 784.66; gamma heavy chain; carboxymyosin antigen; CBA;

human adenocarcinoma; mouse-human chimeric antibody; 88.

NAB mouse.

NC 109101990-A.

21-FEB-1991.

19-JUL-1990; 90MO-0504049.

26-JUL-1989; 8905-0185102.

(CITY) CITY OF HOBE.

Shively SE, Risger AD, Neumaier M;

WPI; 1991-073486/10.

Novel anti-CBA antibody - comparable to NCC accession No. BR

6747, produced by recombinant DNA, used in diagnosis of tumours

Diagnosis; Page 6; 24pp; English.

XX The heavy chain variable region of murine Ab 84.66 was cloned as
 CC followed by hybridoma DNA was extracted, complemented with
 CC EcoRI and run on a gel. Fragments were extracted and ligated in the
 CC EcoRI site of lambda-2A. Fragments were packaged and plated. Plaque
 CC screening was with a 93bp XbaI fragment from the mouse

CC enhancer region, a 1.5kb cDNA fragment from the heavy chain
 CC constant region gene of hybridoma CBA-66-82 and a 5.4kb EcoRI
 CC 562bp. Positive clones were further characterized by hybridisation
 CC to 7-region oligonucleotides and to a probe specific to the N-terminal
 CC region. This probe was used to allow upstream characterisation of
 CC the promoter region.
 CC see also AAQ10857-018646, AAQ10860 and AAQ101098.

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1231 CCGGCGCTCCGCTCC 1245

DB 4 CCGGCGCTCCGCTCC 18

RESULT 322

AAQ57061/C; standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAQ57061;

25-MAR-2003 (updated)

26-JUL-1994 (first entry)

PCR primer for AGE-modified DNA INS-20.

Advanced glycosylation end products, AGE plasmids; transposon; 88.

Synthetic.

W09402599-A1.

03-FEB-1994.

19-JUL-1993; 93MO-0506754.

22-JUL-1992; 92US-0920985.

(DTMO) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

Bucala RJ, Czerl A, Lee AT;

WPI; 1994-048857/06.

Advanced glycosylation end-products, typically in the form of

AGE-plasmids - can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells

Example 2; Page 33; 55pp; English.

XX The PCR primer can be used to amplify the transposon INS-20. The DNA

AGE-plasmids can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells. The AGE

plasmids can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells. The AGE

plasmids can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells. The AGE

plasmids can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells. The AGE

plasmids can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells. The AGE

plasmids can be transfected into cells and used to capture

or activate transposons, e.g. to treat tumour cells. The AGE

DB 16 TCGOCCCTCCGATT 2

RESULT 323

DB 10876748-C

XX AA097648 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AA097648;

XX 19-DEC-1995 (first entry)

DE chick antisense oligonucleotide to p75 NGRF gene.

XX Oligonucleotide; antisense; down-regulating; expression; tumor;

XX nerve growth factor receptor; neurodegenerative diseases; Alzheimer's;

XX Parkinson's; Huntington's disease; multiple sclerosis;

XX vascular ischemia; stroke; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX W09511253-A1.

XX 27-APR-1995.

XX 18-OCT-1994; 94MO-N000631.

XX 18-OCT-1993; 93AN-0001870.

XX (HALL.) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.

XX Barrett GC;

XX WPI, 1995-170186/22.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide(s) to nerve growth factor receptor gene

XX - of p75 NGRF, down-regulate expression and enhance neurite

XX survival; for treating cerebral palsy, Alzheimer's disease, stroke,

XX etc

XX Example 3; Page 35; 59pp; English.

XX The sequence of an antisense oligonucleotide to the chick nerve growth

XX factor receptor gene (p75 NGRF) was determined. The oligonucleotide

XX of mouse dorsal root ganglion (DRG) cells treated with oligonucleotides

XX AA097641-2. These oligonucleotides are antisense sequences directed at

XX down-regulating the expression of the gene encoding the mouse p75 NGRF

XX receptor. The oligonucleotides were used to treat DRG neurons in cocult

XX CC neurodegenerative conditions associated with disease, such as trauma such

XX as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's or Huntington's disease, multiple

XX sclerosis, vascular ischemia associated with stroke, etc.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX 16-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX Reaches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 347 TCGOCCGAGATGCA 361

XX 17 TCGOCCGAGATGCA 3

RESULT 324

ID AA091327 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AA091327;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (updated entry)

XX 14-SEP-1995 (first entry)

XX Chromosome 11 (locus RNB) STS primer RAL-A.

XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;

XX comaid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged sites; STS analysis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX W0949486-A1.

XX 22-DEC-1994.

XX 15-JUN-1994; 94MO-US06810.

XX 15-JUN-1993; 93US-0078471.

XX 07-SEP-1993; 93US-0117952.

XX (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.

XX Evans GA, Smith WJ;

XX WPI, 1995-05608/05.

XX Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a comaid

XX library - by sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone

XX PT. The method is useful for determining the relationship of comaid, esp. for

XX mammalian chromosomes.

XX Example 4; Page 94; 136pp; English.

XX Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific

XX comaid by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning.

XX A sample of 371 DNA sequence fragments were determined and of

XX these 100 were found to be unique. The fragments were then analyzed

XX analysis (using the "primer or probe available from B. Lander, MIT).

XX The STSs and comaid were mapped by in situ hybridization, somatic

XX cell hybrid analysis or both. Using this method, 370 STSs specific

XX regionally mapped. This procedure is useful for the generation of

XX CC The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the completion of

XX high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the complete

XX CC See AA023001-032706 and AA091325-091358 for STS primers.

XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PW field.)

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX 16-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX Reaches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1238 TCGOCCGAGATGCA 1312

XX 2 TCGOCCGAGATGCA 16

RESULT 325

ID AA090304 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AA090304;

XX 16-DEC-1997 (first entry)

XX Primer for heavy chain variable region of human CD4 antibody cDNA.

XX Complementary (determining region); CD4; murine; mouse; human;

XX high affinity; immunoglobulin B; receptor; monoclonal antibody;

XX IgG; VDJ; heavy chain; variable region; humoral; semi-clonetic;

XX CD4; complement; prevention; disease; allergy; CD4; primer;

XX polynucleotide chain reaction; PCR; amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WPI, 1995-05608/05.

CC are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Identical Similarity 93.1; Pos. 1; 1e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 17 GTCCTTCCTCCCTG 3

OV 1294 GTCCTTCCTCCCTG 1308
 DB 17 GTCCTTCCTCCCTG 3

RESUT 328
 AA08911 ID AA08911 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AA08911; 1
 DT 01-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human survivin DNA antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 13653.
 XX Survivin; inhibitor of apoptosis; IAP; caspase inhibitor; caspase-3;
 XX cell cycle regulation; cancer; cytotoxic; antisense oligonucleotide;
 XX PCR primer; OHPN; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 XX modified_base 1..18
 XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 XX M0200018781-11.
 XX 06-APR-2000.
 XX 23-SEP-1999; 99MO-DS2076.
 XX 22-SEP-1998; 98US-016142.
 XX 05-MAY-1999; 97US-026897.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CF, Ackermann BJ, Sawyer BE, Cozzetti LM;
 WPI; 2000-239103/25.
 XX Antisense molecules targeted to survivin, useful for inducing apoptosis
 in cancer cells
 Example 15; Page 64; 73pp; English.
 CC AA08911 is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the 5' UTR,
 CC nucleotide 19, of human survivin mRNA (see AA08903). AA08910-49 were
 CC analyzed for effect on survivin mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
 CC provided 4x inhibition of survivin mRNA. It was found that 518-2347-653
 CC (AA08925) provided 70x inhibition and 1812-23672 (AA08930) provided 64x
 CC inhibition. Survivin, an IAP (inhibitor of apoptosis) caspase inhibitor,
 CC in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle, regulation and is expressed
 CC associates with microtubules of the mitotic spindle. Disruption of this
 CC interaction resulting in loss of survivin's anti-apoptotic function and
 CC increased caspase-3 activity during mitosis. Caspase-3 is associated
 CC with apoptosis cell activity.
 CC counteract a default induction of apoptosis in the G2/M phase. It is
 CC also believed that the over expression of survivin in cancer may
 CC overcome this apoptotic check point, allowing undesired survival and used
 CC to down regulate endogenous survivin and to increase caspase-3-dependent

CC apoptosis in cells in the G2/M phase.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Identical Similarity 93.1; Pos. 1; 1e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 3 TCTCCATCCGCTTC 17

OV 991 TCTCCATCCGCTTC 1005
 DB 3 TCTCCATCCGCTTC 17

RESUT 329
 AA25978 ID AA25978 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AA25978; 1
 DT 15-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX Human Smad4 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID NO.27.
 XX Smad4; SMAD4; DPC4; TGF-beta signaling pathway; transcription factor;
 XX expression inhibition; tumor formation; inflammation; antisense; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US6013787-A.
 XX 11-JUN-2000.
 XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255888.
 XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0255888.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Monts BP, Cozzetti LM;
 WPI; 2000-126071/11.
 XX Antisense inhibition of the human Smad4 gene, useful for diagnosing,
 XX preventing, and treating conditions associated with Smad4 expression
 e.g. inflammation
 Claim 11; Column 39; 32pp; English.
 CC Sequences AA249749-259788 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
 CC to the human Smad4 gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC Smad4 gene. The oligonucleotides were designed to target different regions of the human
 CC quantitative real-time PCR. The Smad proteins are a family of cytosolic
 CC proteins which are involved in TGF-beta superfamily signal transduction.
 CC an ligand binding, TGF-beta superfamily proteins (such as bone
 CC morphogenetic protein, activin, and TGF-beta) bind to a heterodimeric
 CC phosphotyrosine Smad proteins, which then homo- or heterodimerize and
 CC translocate to the nucleus to activate target gene transcription. Smad4
 CC (also known as SMAD4 and DPC4) is a shared heterodimerization partner
 CC (SMAD3 and SMAD1) and is known as the common mediator. The p-terminus of Smad4
 CC provides an activation signal required for the complex to stimulate
 CC for transcription. The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
 CC for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of conditions associated with
 CC Smad4 expression, such as tumor formation, inflammation and certain
 CC infections.
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Identical Similarity 93.1; Pos. 1; 1e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Example 1, Fig 1, 14pp, English.

CC PCR primers AAT86268 and AAT86269 are used to amplify the DNA fragment
CC represented in AAT86273 in order to verify the presence of the c1t
CC gene encoding cytochrome C51 in the Pseudomonas aeruginosa genome.
CC AAT86268 is complementary to the 3' end of the nucleotide (nt)
CC sequence of the c1t gene, which retains its ability to transcribe
CC electrons and can be produced in Pseudomonas putida. The protein is
CC useful diagnostically, especially as a chromogenic substrate for
CC periodate oxidation. The reaction is used for detecting methanol and
CC ethanol in the presence of cytochrome C51. The reaction is also used
CC e.g. in biosensors for detection of glucose or hydrogen peroxide,
CC (generated by oxidase enzymes). The use of Pseudomonas putida, an aerobic
CC species with simple nutritional requirements, provides large quantities
CC of the protein. The protein is used for detecting methanol and ethanol
CC effects on the producer cells. The haemoprotein can be recovered easily,
CC rapidly and economically.
CC (Updated on 25-Mar-2003 to correct PR field.)

Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Basic Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3,4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

528 CAGGCGCCGCTGAGCT 539

5 CAGGCGCCGCTGAGCT 19

1D AAT50902 standard, DNA, 19 BP.

RESULT 135

AAT50902/C

1D AAT50902 standard, DNA, 19 BP.

26-AUG-1997 (first entry)

Probe #16 for Interleukin-6 receptor.

Probe: interleukin-6 receptor; IL-6; cytokine; cellular proliferation;

transmembrane glycoprotein receptor; signal transducer; gp130; inhibitor;

IL-6; cancer; renal cell carcinoma; autoimmune disease; viral infection;

therapy; db.

Synthetic.

Key

Location/Qualifiers

1..19

/note= "optionally phosphorothioated"

EP747386-A2.

11-DEC-1996.

07-JUN-1996; 96SP-0304315.

07-JUN-1995; 95US-1466408.

07-JUN-1995; 95US-0481606.

(GENP-) GEN-PROB INC.

Brown SJ, Datagrupa N, Nalid YW,

WPI, 1997-020393/03.

oligo nucleotide(s) complementary to interleukin-6 receptor mRNA

for creating proliferative diseases, e.g. cancer, auto-immune

diseases or viral infections

claim 1, Page 16, 18pp, English.

CC AAT50902-750904 represent oligonucleotides of the invention. These
CC sequences are complementary to the IL-6 gene. IL-6 is one of the most
CC well characterized of the cytokines. It functions through interacting
CC with at least two transmembrane glycoprotein receptors on the surface
CC of target cells. The receptors are the gp130 and CD130. IL-6 is
CC involved in the concerted action of both IL-6 and gp130. IL-6 by IL-6
CC overproduction is implicated in many different disease states,
CC particularly in cellular proliferation associated with these diseases.
CC These sequences bind to the IL-6 receptor, thereby inhibiting the
CC IL-6 receptor. The oligonucleotides are especially useful for
CC treating cancer (e.g. renal cell carcinoma), autoimmune diseases or viral
CC diseases. The oligonucleotides are especially useful for reducing
CC mRNA, especially for evaluating the effectiveness of drugs in reducing
CC IL-6 receptor mRNA levels.

Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Basic Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3,4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

211 CCGGCGGACGCTGAGCT 225

17 CCGGCGGACGCTGAGCT 3

1D AAT50902 standard, DNA, 19 BP.

08-JUN-1998 (first entry)

Adhadin gene fragment showing a muscular dystrophy causing mutation.

Human adhadin gene, dystrophy-associated protein; muscular dystrophy;

detection; mutation; primary adhalinopathy;

Duchenne-like autosomal recessive muscular dystrophy; probe; de.

Homo sapiens.

Key

Location/Qualifiers

10

/note= "wild type G changed to T"

US9733732-A.

31-MAR-1998.

03-JUN-1996; 96US-0582539.

03-JUN-1996; 96US-0582539.

(DMA) UNTV IOWA RES FOUND.

Campbell KP, Zampieri M, Kaplan U, Piccolo P,

Roberts SL, Sunada Y,

WPI, 1996-229819/20.

Genetic detection of primary adhalinopathies - using nucleic acid

probes which bind to mutant adhadin genes but not the wild type gene

claim 1, Column 15, 14pp, English.

The present sequence represents a fragment of the human adhadin gene.

It is from exon 8 and contains a mutation which leads to aberrant

CC eliciting (ANZ6260 represents the normal wild type sequence). Adh1in
CC mutations in the adh1in gene are one of the causes of the disease.
CC Oxytropis. A new method for the detection of a mutation in the human
CC adh1in gene, comprises incubating a sample with a nucleic acid probe
CC for the gene, and detecting specifically hybridized to the nucleic
CC acid. The probe does not hybridize to the wild type sequence, but
CC human adh1in gene which lead to primary adrenalinopathy, a Duchenne-like
CC structural recessive muscular dystrophy.

XX Sequence 19 BP, 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity 93.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 225 GTCGACGCTGCTGCA 239
XX 17 CTTCCGCTGCTGCA 3

XX RESULT 337
XX AA556970/c
XX AA556970 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AA556970;

XX 09-JUN-1999 (fixe entry)

XX PCR primer #677 for distinguishing between HLA-DPBeta alleles.

XX Labelling; tag; molecular species; identification; property;
XX characteristic; hybridisation; amplification; PCR primer; as.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO3916240-42.

XX 15-APR-1999.

XX 05-OCT-1998; 98NO-0520874.

XX 06-OCT-1997; 97US-0944410.

XX (STR4) - STRATAGEME.

XX George JN;

XX WPI; 1999-264040/22.

XX Uniquely tagged molecules identifiable by a unique property or
XX characteristic

XX Example 10; Page 108; 1389p; English.

XX The present invention describes a composition comprising a mixture of
XX different species of molecules where each species is linked to a tag
XX that is unique to that species and that encodes at least two variable
XX nucleic acid sequences. The composition is used for identifying a
XX sample for which isolating each of the tags prior to identification. The
XX phase hybridization system may be used for simultaneous identification
XX of a large subset of targets out of a very large collection of similar
XX molecules that identify any collection of molecular species, e.g.,
XX peptides, antibodies, nucleic acids. Method bar codes collection; or
XX probes or analytes for use in a liquid phase hybridization method. Tagged
XX molecules are used for identifying a sample for which isolating each of
XX the tags prior to identification. The composition is used for identifying
XX the concentration of the probes would not be limited by the method support.
XX both the target nucleic acids and the probes can diffuse toward each
XX other. The target nucleic acids and the probes can diffuse toward each
XX other. Sequencing DNA with tags in combination with DNA amplification techniques

CC means that there is no need for traditional sequencing methods or
CC according to a solid phase, either the materials to be analysed or the
CC tags are used as a PCR primer which is used in an
CC example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP, 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity 93.3%; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 522 GCGGACGCTGCTGCA 536
XX 15 GCGGACGCTGCTGCA 1

XX RESULT 338
XX AA270476/c
XX AA270476 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX AA270476;

XX 10-SEP-2001 (fixe entry)

XX Human biallelic marker system amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4832.

XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density; disequilibrium map;

XX genomic map; haplotype; identification; property;
XX haplotype; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;

XX diagnosis; 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO3954500-42.

XX 28-OCT-1999.

XX 21-APR-1999; 99NO-1800822.

XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0682514.

XX 23-NOV-1999; 98US-0109732.

XX (G8ST) G8NST.

XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;

XX WPI; 2000-013267/01.

XX Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome -

XX Claim 8; Page 1261; 27459p; English.

XX AA256594 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
XX invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
XX sequence. The markers are used for identifying a sample for which
XX invention have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density
XX mapping of the human genome, and in complex association studies and
XX for disease studies. Compositions and methods of the invention can also
XX be useful for the identification of the targets for the development of
XX pharmaceutical agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the
XX effects from pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other
XX treatment.

XX N.1 The SEQ ID NOs 2832, 2913, 3096, 3106, 3157, 3227, 3297
XX from the present invention, given a sequence in the sequence listing
XX from the present invention, wherein a sequence in the sequence listing
XX Sequence 19 BP, 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

NR WFI, 2001-37470/39.

NR Novel isolated human transmembrane, neurotrophin peptide
 PT gonadotropin-like protein and interleukin-1 receptor antagonist
 PT protein, useful for treating cancer, immune response disorder,
 CC metabolic function disorder -
 XX
 XX
 XX Examples: Page 86; 138pp; English.

XX The invention provides novel polypeptides (NOVY) selected from human
 CC transmembrane protein NOVY1, NOVY2, NOVY3, NOVY4, NOVY5, NOVY6,
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVON) and two interleukin-1 receptor
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTA A and B). The invention also provides
 CC methods in which a NOVY polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are
 CC used to treat a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder,
 CC pathological states. NOVY1 can be used to treat a cell signaling
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY2 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY3 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY4 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY5 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY6 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVON can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVINTA A and B can be used
 CC to treat a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY1, NOVY2, NOVY3, NOVY4,
 CC NOVY5, NOVY6, NOVON, NOVINTA A and B can be used to treat a
 CC disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder, septic shock, stroke,
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences A187817-79 represent a primer-probe set
 CC A903 specific for the NOVY1/4 C nucleic acid sequence.

NR Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

NR Query Match 9.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

NR Query Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. 3.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

NR Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

NR 1522 GAGGCGCTTACGCC 1336

NR 16 GAGCGCTTACGCC 2

NR

NR 1522 GAGGCGCTTACGCC 1336

NR 16 GAGCGCTTACGCC 2

NR AB074027

NR 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)

NR Human NOVY1/4 C reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:100.

NR Human transmembrane protein; neurotrophin protein; gonadotropin protein;
 CC interleukin-1 receptor antagonist; interleukin-1 receptor; probe;
 CC cytoskeletal; neurotrophic; anti-inflammatory; antitumor; PCR primer;
 CC immunosuppressive; chemoprotective; antidiabetic; antiallergic;
 CC antineoplastic; antiangiogenic; gene therapy; antibody-based therapy;
 CC neurodegenerative disorder; cancer; melanoma; cancer; melanoma;
 CC central nervous system cancer; reproductive development disorder; asthma;
 CC metabolic function disorder; bone metabolism; structure disorder; stroke;
 CC disease; arthritis; lung cancer; emphysema; allergic lung irritation;
 CC lung inflammation; as.

NR Homo sapiens.

NR Synthetic.

NR US2002068279-A1.

NR 06-JUN-2002.

NR 05-DEC-2000; 200005-0730617.

NR 06-DEC-1999; 99US-169054F.

NR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169865F.

NR

NR

NR

NR

NR

NR

NR

NR

PR 09-DEC-1999; 99US-169865F.

PR 10-DEC-1999; 99US-170222F.

PR 12-JUN-2000; 200005-197400F.

PR (CDBA-) CDBA98N COMP.

PR Burgess C; Pratyaga BK; Shinkens R; Rascelli L; Zentman B;

PR Wese P;

PR WFI, 2002-582472/62.

NR New NOVY proteins for diagnosing or treating cell signaling, immune
 PT response, hematopoietic, neurodegenerative, muscle, endocrine, bone,
 PT and reproductive development disorders -
 XX
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 37; 110pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated NOVY polypeptide, chosen from
 CC transmembrane protein NOVY1, NOVY2, NOVY3, NOVY4, NOVY5, NOVY6,
 CC gonadotropin-like protein (NOVON) and two interleukin-1 receptor
 CC antagonist proteins (NOVINTA A and B). The invention also provides
 CC methods in which a NOVY polypeptide, polynucleotide and antibody are
 CC used to treat a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder,
 CC pathological states. NOVY1 can be used to treat a cell signaling
 CC disorder such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY2 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY3 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY4 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY5 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY6 can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVON can be used to treat
 CC a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVINTA A and B can be used
 CC to treat a disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder. NOVY1, NOVY2, NOVY3, NOVY4,
 CC NOVY5, NOVY6, NOVON, NOVINTA A and B can be used to treat a
 CC disease, such as cancer, immune response disorder, hematopoietic
 CC disorder, neurodegenerative disorder, septic shock, stroke,
 CC arthritis and cancer. Sequences A187817-79 represent a primer-probe set
 CC A903 specific for the NOVY1/4 C nucleic acid sequence.

NR Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

NR Query Match 9.94; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

NR Query Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. 3.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

NR Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

NR 1522 GAGGCGCTTACGCC 1336

NR 16 GAGCGCTTACGCC 2

NR

NR 1522 GAGGCGCTTACGCC 1336

NR 16 GAGCGCTTACGCC 2

NR AB074027

NR 10-OCT-2002 (first entry)

NR Human NOVY1/4 C reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 96.

NR Human allergic disease related PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 96;
 CC human allergy; atopic dermatitis; eosinophil; anti-allergic; PCR;
 CC primer; as.

NR Homo sapiens.

NR Synthetic.

NR US2002033069-A1.

NR 25-APR-2003.

NR 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-0P06574.

XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000JF-0314093.

XX (GENO.) GENOX RES INC.
XX (NICE) JAPAN GEN INT CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

XX Single Y, Hashida R, Ogawa K, Ohsayashi W, Nagasu T, Saito H;
XX WRI, 2002-312311/40.

XX Method for examining allergic diseases by differential display of
XX cDNA libraries. The method involves the use of a primer pair
XX that increases the expression level of a gene in a patient with
XX allergic diseases, and screening compounds that increase the
XX expression level of the gene in a patient with allergic diseases, also
XX applicable in screening compounds.

XX Example 6; Page 166; 166pp Japanese.
XX The present invention relates to a method for examining allergic diseases
XX which involves determining the expression level of a gene, having one of
XX the amino acid sequences of a protein, in a patient and comparing the
XX expression level with that in the eosinophils of a healthy individual. The method can be used to
XX examine allergic diseases, particularly atopic dermatitis, and its early
XX diagnosis. The present sequence is a PCR primer described in the
XX exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.91; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 19;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 770 TGGACAGTGCAGC 784

XX 5 TGGACAGTGCAGC 19

XX DB

XX RESULT 348

XX AA037020

XX AA037020;

XX 03-AUG-2000 (first entry)

XX Human dyfeyrin exon amplification and mutation screening primer #282.

XX Human dyfeyrin mutant identification; chromosome 2p23-14;

XX detection; muscular dystrophy; diagnosis; hereditary muscular dystrophy;

XX myotonic myopathy; limb girdle muscular dystrophy; primer; amplification;

XX screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W020001016-A1.

XX 02-MAR-2000.

XX 25-AUG-1999; 99MO-US13934.

XX 25-AUG-1998; 98US-0097930.

XX (GENO.) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.

XX (UTR) UNIV EITSENHORN.

XX Brown RH, Liu J, Hoffman E, Chou F;

XX WPI, 2000-246531/21.

XX Dyfeyrin polynucleotide, its mutant form useful for diagnosis and

XX for amplification; muscular dystrophies e.g. myotonic myopathy and

XX limb girdle muscular dystrophy.

XX Claim 4; Page 35; 136pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an isolated dyfeyrin DNA of 20-25
XX nucleotides in length, comprising a nucleotide sequence specifically
XX selected from nucleotides 911-913, 929-948, 1019-1038, 1133-1151,
XX 1424-1443, 1454-1503, 1499-1518, 1543-1565, 1118-1134, 1114-1135,
XX 1134-1143, 1454-1464, 1465-1484, 1503-1534, 1503-1523, 6035-6054,
XX 4156-4175, 4665-4684, 5015-5034, 5610-5629, 5766-5785, 6035-6054,
XX 6179-6198, 6243-6263 and 6529-6548 of the human dyfeyrin nucleotide
XX sequence given in AA037020. Dyfeyrin nucleotide sequences containing
XX specific mutations and/or developing a genetic disorder associated with
XX the gene for dyfeyrin are also described. The invention also describes
XX detecting mutations in the dyfeyrin gene in biological samples from
XX patients. Alternatively, the biological sample containing genomic DNA
XX can be incubated with a specific restriction enzyme, preferably BamHI, Bsp156I,
XX PstI, SmaI, XbaI, XhoI, SpeI, KpnI, EcoRI, EcoRV, HindIII, SalI, SfiI,
XX PfuI, AluI, AclI, PstI, Psp68I, SalI, HincII, TspI, HinfI, TfiI, SmaI or
XX PstI and the presence or absence of a restriction enzyme site in the
XX sample is detected as an indication of the presence or absence of a
XX specific mutation in an individual. The presence or absence of a
XX specific mutation in an individual can be detected by a method useful
XX for treating hereditary muscular dystrophies such as myotonic myopathy
XX (MM) and limb girdle muscular dystrophy-28 (LGMD-28). MM and LGMD-28
XX map to the human chromosome 2p23-14 region between the genetic markers
XX D2S30 and D2S39. The present sequence represents a primer for human
XX dyfeyrin.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.91; Score 13.4; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 747 GACATGACGAGT 761

XX 19 GACATGACGAGT 5

XX DB

XX RESULT 349

XX AA035428

XX AA035428 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA035428;

XX 08-FEB-1996 (first entry)

XX Primer B (Group 3, Set A) for marker D1S23, chromosome 1.

XX primer; polymorphic chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; 100;

XX microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;

XX polymorphism; detection; Homo sapiens; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0915400-A1.

XX 08-JUN-1995.

XX 05-DEC-1994; 94MO-US13945.

XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-010837.

XX (UTR) UNIV JOHN HOPKINS.

XX Lewitt NC

XX WPI, 1995-215278/28.

XX Kit for automated genotyping; PCR; pairs of PCR primers; denatured

XX to amplify polymorphic chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; 100;

XX each with a characteristic fluorescent label; useful e.g. in

XX detection of disease related genetic rearrangement.

88 Dielouren; Fig 7C-2; 104pp; English.

CC The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
CC microsatellite marker sequences (MMS) at approx. 10-50 cM intervals
CC throughout the human genome which can be detectably labeled. The
CC automated genotyping, cap fluorescence-based. The primer correspond
CC to the unique DNA sequence surrounding each marker, and PCR is used to
CC detect each polymorphism. When the MMS show considerable polymorphism
CC markers can be particularly informative. The MMS can be divided into
CC linkage studies. Kite comprises at least 4 groups, of at least 3 sets,
CC each comprising labeled primers for PCR amplification of the DNA.
CC Group 3 primers are 42-50% in AAG2317-44, the published size range
CC (MMS) is 10-150 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity
CC in the population is about 97%.

89 Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3,4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

521 AAGCCATGACCTGACCTGAC 538

DB 18 AAGCCATGACCTGACCTGAC 1

RESURF 350

1D AAG2312160 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAG2312160;

XX 11-JAN-1996 (first entry)

DE p53 detection probe, (codon 248 CGG to CTG).

XX Primer; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; mutant; K-ras; PCR;

KM flanking region; amplification; probe; detection; spum; diagnosis;

XX benign; malignant; neoplasm; lung; lung cancer; head; neck; es;

XX Synthetic.

XX MO931397-AL.

XX 18-MAY-1995.

PF 10-NOV-1994; 94MO-0812947.

XX 12-NOV-1993; 93US-0152313.

PA (UYD) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL. MED.

XX Sideransky D.

DE WPI; 1995-19414/25.

XX Detecting target nucleic acid in mammalian spum - particularly for

XX detection of a mutant p53 gene sequence. The DNA to be detected is

XX applied using PCR and tumour probe which are pref. Labeled using

XX 32-mer primers. The probe is a 18-mer. The method may be used

XX detecting mammalian target DNA in spum samples. Analysis of the

XX lung. This is a method to design or malignant neoplasms of the

XX monitoring progress of treatment of lung neoplasms. The method is

CC based on the discovery that mutant target DNA associated with lung

CC spum from head and neck cancers may also be detected.

89 Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3,4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

525 CAGGACCTGACCTGACCTGAC 542

DB 1 CAGGACCTGACCTGACCTGAC 18

RESURF 351

1D AAG26339 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAG26339;

XX 28-FEB-1996 (first entry)

DE p53 gene hybridization probe.

XX p53 gene; hybridization probe; detection; tumour; cancer;

XX chemoprevention; chemotherapy; es.

XX MO9319448-AL.

XX 20-JUL-1995.

XX 13-JAN-1995; 95MO-0500657.

XX 14-JAN-1994; 94US-0181664.

XX (UYD) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL. MED.

XX Sideransky D.

DE WPI; 1995-26386/34.

XX Detection of a target neoplastic nucleic acid and treatment of

XX tumour - provides a rapid and accurate detection of mutant

XX sequences

XX Example 1; Page 38; 126pp; English.

XX AAG2305-gq535 are p53 gene hybridization probes, used in the

XX sequences associated with primary tumours. The method may be used

XX to screen high risk populations, and to monitor patients undergoing

XX chemoprevention or chemotherapy.

89 Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3,4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

525 CAGGACCTGACCTGACCTGAC 542

DB 1 CAGGACCTGACCTGACCTGAC 18

RESURF 352

1D AAT05655 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT05655;

06-0UN-1996 (first entry)
 Primer 562-6, antisense to bases 2020-2038 of factor VIII cDNA.
 primer; amplifies polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
 substitution; factor V, activated protein C, APC, cleavage site;
 resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
 Synthetic.
 W09529259-A1.
 02-NOV-1995.
 21-APR-1995. 95NO-NL00149.
 22-APR-1994. 94EP-0201116.
 (BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSIE.
 Mertens K, Van Mourik JA, Voorberg J/
 WPI, 1995-383004/49.
 Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
 detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
 Disclosure; Page 33; 48pp; English.
 The sequences given in AAT05631-53 are primers which were used to
 monitor the Arg52-Dys63 position in the factor VIII gene. A
 mutation in this position can confer resistance to the cleavage of
 resistance to the cleavage of factor V by APC. These primers may be
 used in an assay for the diagnosis of thrombo-embolic disease.
 Identification of the APC resistance substitution allows the design
 of disorders in the blood coagulation cascade.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.33; Pred.No.3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 943 GCTTTTAAAGGCGATCC 960
 1 GCTTTTAAAGGCGATCC 18

RESULT 353
 AAT05639 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 AAT05639;
 06-0UN-1996 (first entry)
 Primer P8-2020S, antisense to bases 2020-2038 of factor VIII cDNA.
 primer; amplifies polymerase chain reaction; PCR; diagnosis; intron 10;
 substitution; factor V, activated protein C, APC, cleavage site;
 resistance; thrombo-embolic disease; coagulation cascade; ss.
 Synthetic.
 W09529259-A1.
 02-NOV-1995.
 21-APR-1995. 95NO-NL00149.
 22-APR-1994. 94EP-0201116.

(BLOE-) STICHTING CENT LAB VAN DE BLOEDTRANSFUSIE.
 Mertens K, Van Mourik JA, Voorberg J/
 WPI, 1995-383004/49.
 Activated protein C resistant mutant factors V or VIII - useful for
 detecting and treating disorders in the blood coagulation cascade
 Example 6; Page 23; 48pp; English.
 The sequences given in AAT05631-53 are primers which were used in the
 construction of a mutated factor VIII molecule. The amplified cDNA
 encodes a molecule in which Arg 562 is substituted for Ile. This
 mutation occurs in the cleavage site for activated protein C (APC) which
 can be used for the treatment of disorders in the blood coagulation
 cascade.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 83.33; Pred.No.3.4e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 943 GCTTTTAAAGGCGATCC 960
 1 GCTTTTAAAGGCGATCC 18

RESULT 354
 AAT05648 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 AAT05648;
 29-MAY-1997 (first entry)
 Antisense primer for Bcr-Abl.
 Bcr-Abl, oncogene, Philadelphia chromosome; pnc; protein interaction;
 chronic myelogenous leukaemia; CML; acute myelogenous leukaemia; AML;
 acute lymphocytic leukaemia; ALL; APL gene; BCR gene; Pnc-positive cell;
 protein tyrosine kinase; inhibitor; competitive substrate; bone marrow;
 therapy; polymerase chain reaction; primer; amplification; PCR; ss.
 Synthetic.
 W09625520-A1.
 16-FEB-1996. 96MO-0082091.
 16-FEB-1995. 95US-0390353.
 (TEMA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 Airlings RB, Betancin-Lopez G, Liu C, Lu D/
 WPI, 1996-393420/39.
 Peptide fragment of Bcr-Abl, contg. Tyr phosphorylated by Bcr-Abl -
 useful to kill cells contg. the Philadelphia chromosome, esp. for
 treatment of leukaemia or for purging bone marrow
 Example 10; Page 72; 158pp; English.
 AAT05648 and AAT05649 represent amplification primers for the Bcr-Abl
 gene. The Bcr-Abl gene is a fusion gene resulting from a reciprocal
 translocation between chromosomes 9 and 22. The Bcr-Abl gene encodes a
 protein encoded by the amplified sequence (pnc) is associated with the
 bulk of chronic myelogenous leukaemia (CML), acute myelogenous leukaemia

XX AA03079; (first entry)

XX 03-APR-1998

XX Probe P1 for identifying alleles of ABO glycosyltransferase gene.

XX ABO glycosyltransferase gene; ABO allele; polymorphic site;

XX O allele; A allele; B allele; allele identification; detection;

XX polymorphism; hybridization; forensic identification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX 8279/806-42.

XX 06-AUG-1997.

XX 21-JAN-1997. 97EP-0100830.

XX 30-JAN-1996. 96US-0017117.

XX (HOPF) HOPFMAN LA ROGEE & CO AG F.

XX Regioide RL, Zangenberg (A).

XX WPI: 1997-39355/37.

XX Oligonucleotides for detecting polymorphisms in the ABO

XX glycosyltransferase gene - and related vectors, used forensically to

XX identify individuals, allowing subdivision of O and B alleles

XX Claim 4; Page 13; 21pp; English.

XX Detection probes AA03079-80 were used to identify allelic sequence

XX of the ABO glycosyltransferase gene. The probes AA03079-80

XX fragment (AA03079-72). Probes AA03079-80 identify the nucleotides

XX present at the polymorphic sites at positions 32 and 33 of AA03070.

XX Probe P1 (AA03079) is detects alleles which have an A at position 29,

XX alleles which have a G at positions 29 and 32, and a C at position 33.

XX The method is especially used to identify individuals for forensic

XX purposes.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Query similarity 8.31; Exact 1; Evalue 0.1;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 599 GGNACCTGATGAGCTT 616

XX 18 GGNACCTGATGAGCTT 1

XX RESULT 359

XX AAC58054/C

XX ID AAC58054 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AAC58054;

XX 25-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human PRO1788 reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:76.

XX Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic diseases; proliferation; cancer;

XX identification; tumorigenesis; anticancer; detection; hybridization;

XX probe; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO20005750-A1.

PD 14-SEP-2000.

XX 02-DEC-1999. 99WO-0528551.

XX 08-MAR-1999. 99WO-US05028.

XX 01-SEP-1999. 99WO-US02011.

XX 30-NOV-1999. 99WO-US28213.

XX 01-DEC-1999. 99WO-US28634.

XX (GENE) GENENTECH INC.

XX Botstein D, Goadard A, Gurney AL, Roy WA, Watanabe CK, Wood WT;

XX WPI: 2000-594320/56.

XX Antibodies specific for PRO polypeptides, used to diagnose and inhibit

XX the growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO

XX polypeptide activity or expression.

XX Example 20; Page 123; 22pp; English.

XX The present invention describes an antibody that binds to a human

XX PRO polypeptide. The antibody is used to diagnose and inhibit the

XX growth of tumors in mammals, and to identify inhibitors of PRO

XX polypeptide activity or expression.

XX PRO1434; PRO1927; PRO1555; PRO1096; PRO1038; and PRO2822. (1) has

XX anticancer activity and can be used to diagnose tumors in mammals, by

XX cells. Increased expression of genes encoding (1) can also be detected

XX to diagnose tumors. Agents which inhibit the activity of (1) can

XX be used to inhibit tumor growth. The present invention also provides

XX specifically the antibodies, or an antisense oligonucleotide which

XX can be used to inhibit cell death. Methods from the present invention

XX can be used to identify compounds which inhibit the biological activity

XX of (1). AAC58018 to AAC58102 represent PCR primers and hybridization

XX sequences. AAC58103 to AAC58122 and AAB24021 to AAB24040 represent human

XX PRO polynucleotide and protein sequences given in the exemplification of

XX the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Query similarity 8.31; Exact 1; Evalue 0.1;

XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 704 AACATCTCACTTGGCT 721

XX 18 AACATCTCACTTGGCT 1

XX RESULT 359

XX AAA48767/C

XX ID AAA48767 standard; DNA, 18 BP.

XX AAA48767;

XX 08-SEP-2000 (first entry)

XX Human G-alpha-16 antisense oligonucleotide ISTS 20824.

XX Human; G-alpha-16; G protein; cytosol; hyperproliferative disorder;

XX cancer; inflammation; infection; antisense inhibition; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2000032417-A1.

XX 08-JUN-2000.

XX 25-NOV-1999. 99WO-US19613.

XX 03-DEC-1999. 98US-0205513.

XX (ISIS)-ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cowsett IM;

XX NPI, 2000-41334/35.

XX A new antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of human
XX G-alpha-16 and treating, preventing or delaying infection,
XX infection or hyperproliferative disorders such as cancer -
XX Example 15; Page 72; 100pp; English.

XX The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide used to
XX modulate expression of G-alpha-16. G-alpha-16 is a human G protein which
XX interacts differentially with several receptor types including members
XX of the opioid and chemokine receptor families. A series of antisense
XX oligonucleotides have been synthesized and tested for their ability to
XX human G-alpha-16 RNA. They may be used to inhibit the expression of
XX G-alpha-16 in human cells and tissues and thus to treat diseases
XX associated with G-alpha-16, such as hyperproliferative disorders
XX be prevented or delayed. The compounds can be used in research and
XX diagnostics in sandwich and other assays.
XX Note: The sequence has a phosphorothioate backbone and may be
XX containing 2'-deoxyriboethyl (2'-dOE) wings and a decoy gap. The ISIS
XX number given above corresponds to the oligodeoxynucleotide sequence.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 other;

XX Query March 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Beat Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matched 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 746 AGAAGTACAGGATCC 763

XX 18 AGAAGTACAGGATCC 1

XX DB

XX RESULT 350

XX ADI8975/G

XX ADI8975 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADI8975

XX ADI8975

XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) DNA amplifying RT-PCR primer #2.

XX Vaccination arrest transfection factor; PRT; cytosolic;

XX reverse transcription; DHFR; dihydrofolate reductase; RT-PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX EP1310096-A1.

XX 05-SEP-2001.

XX 03-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0400588.

XX (INSM) INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX Cramer-Lasalle P;

XX NPI, 2001-409197/70.

XX New antisense agent transfection factor polypeptide useful for
XX inhibiting the proliferation of tumor cells and for
XX stabilizing the establishment of quiescent state in cell population -

XX Claim 17; Page 11; 53pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to quail proliferation arrest transcription
XX factor (PRT) protein comprising a sequence of isolate zipper domain type
XX signal type and/or coupled to a compound which performs nucleic acid
XX of PRT into at least one cell of cell population. PRT sequences are
XX useful for inhibiting the proliferation of a cell population, stimulating
XX quiescent state in a cell population. They are useful as vaccines,
XX between a DNA molecule and a transcription factor or modulator. A complex
XX is capable of binding to PRT is useful for diagnosing a cancerous state.
XX A drug nucleic acid vector comprising PRT is useful for the treatment
XX of the nucleus of a cell, e.g. for inhibiting mitosis, such as the p53
XX present sequence is a dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) DNA amplifying RT
XX (reverse transcription)-PCR primer used in the exemplification of the
XX invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query March 0.94; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Beat Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 4.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matched 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1395 GATCCGATGATGATCC 1412

XX 18 GATCCGATGATGATCC 1

XX DB

XX RESULT 361

XX ADI8975/G

XX ADI8975 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX ADI8975

XX ADI8975

XX 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX CP81/TS81 genomic DNA sequencing primer PRT1.

XX CP81, peptide synthetase, peptide toxin, fungal pathogen;

XX corn crop infection; ss; sequencing primer; PRT1.

XX Cocladoolus heterotrophus.

XX W020013489-A2.

XX 31-MAR-2001.

XX 22-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US22227.

XX (CORR) CORRELL RES FOUND INC.

XX 23-NOV-1999; 9908-0448215.

XX Yoder OC, Yurgen BC, Lu S;

XX WPI; 2001-367672/38.

XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule from a plant pathogen useful in

XX preventing plant pathogenic infection -

XX Example 1; Page 54; 132pp; English.

XX The sequence represents a sequencing primer used to sequence a

XX genomic clone from Cocladoolus heterotrophus. The CP81

XX and TS81 peptide synthetase genes. CP81 is an enzyme thought to be

XX involved in the production of corn peptide toxin, which are involved in the

XX grain infection of corn crops. The nucleic acids and proteins can be

XX used as targets for anti-fungal compounds to prevent fungal corn

CC Infection and the nucleic acids can be used in gene therapy to alter the
CC biosynthetic pathway for the peptide toxins to lower the pathogenicity of
CC the fungi.

60 Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match Consimilarity: 83.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1431 CCGCTGCTGGTGGCTGCTGCT 1448

Db 1 CCGCTGCTGGTGGCTGCTGCT 18

RESULT 352

ID AAF54543 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAF54543;

PT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

DB Primer #147 used in the identification of proteins.

XX Secreted; transmembrane; gene therapy; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX W020007896L-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

PF 18-FEB-2000; 2000NC-050432.

XX 23-JUN-1999; 9905-0141037.

XX 28-JUL-1999; 9905-0145698.

XX 01-SEP-1999; 9905-0520111.

XX 23-OCT-1999; 9905-0162306.

XX 03-DEC-1999; 9905-0528811.

XX 15-DEC-1999; 9905-0530055.

XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000NC-050219.

XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000NC-050376.

XX (GETH) GENETEX/CK INC.

XX Baker KP, Raczek DA, Danoyers I, Ratton DL, Ferrara N, Peng S,

XX Gao S, Gaddipati K, Gopalakrishnan S, Gramling CL, Grunwaldt J,

XX Pan J, Peoni BP, Roy VA, Smith V, Stewart TB, Thomas D,

XX Mettenberg CX, Williams PV, Wood WI,

XX WPI; 2001-071355/08.

XX Secreted and transmembrane proteins and nucleic acids designated pro.

XX useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and gene

XX therapy -

XX Example 143; Page 508; 787pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to secreted and transmembrane proteins.

XX These proteins and the DNA encoding them may be used as hybridization

XX probes, in chromosome and gene mapping and in the generation of

XX antisense and RNAi. They may also be used to generate other

XX nucleic acids and proteins. The invention also provides for

XX development and screening of therapeutically useful

XX The nucleic acids may also be used in gene therapy.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match Consimilarity: 83.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3-4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 704 AACACTCCACTCTTGGCC 721

Db 18 AACACTCCACTCTTGGCC 1

RESULT 343

ID AAC93275/5

XX AAC93275;

PT 05-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DB Probe sequence used in probe array 580 ID 35.

XX Probe; probe array; probe-combined substrate; detection; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX JF2000270896-A.

XX 03-OCT-2000.

XX 28-JUN-1999; 9909-0019915.

XX 28-JUN-1999; 9909-0019915.

XX (CAND) CANON KK.

XX WPI; 2001-027424/04.

XX A preparation of a probe-combined substrate, a probe array, detection

XX of a target substance, specification of the base sequence of a

XX single-stranded nucleic acid in a sample, and determination of a target

XX substance in a sample -

XX Example 3; Page 16; 200p; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a probe-combined substrate, a probe array, and

XX a method for detecting a target substance with high reliability. The probe

XX array can be used for detecting a target substance with high

XX reliability. Sequences AAC92941 - AAC9305 represent probes used in an

XX array in an example illustrating the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match Consimilarity: 83.3%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 526 ATGACCTGCTGGCTGCTGCT 543

Db 18 ATGACCTGCTGGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 354

ID AAB95070/5

XX AAB95070;

PT 13-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DB Human osteoblast exon PCR primer #35.

XX Human; mouse; osteoblast; OGV; brain; auditory function; PCR primer;

XX autosomal nonrecessive prelingual deafness; DPM9; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200170972-A2.

PD 12-MAR-2002.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0359715.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0359715.
 XX 29-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0359715.
 XX (CAND) CANON KK.
 XX WPI: 2002-492955/53.
 XX
 XX Synthetic DNA selling system using the Internet, displaying purchase
 XX information, and initiating production of selected
 XX DNA for the successful bidder.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Fig 5; 25pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The invention comprises a synthetic DNA selling system using the
 XX Internet. The system displays a purchase order menu display, with the
 XX number of base sequences of DNA from which the order selects a DNA. The
 XX system then displays a list of DNA sequences for sale, and the user
 XX orders for production and delivery of selected synthetic DNA. The system
 XX of the invention is useful for marketing synthetic DNA of different base
 XX sequences and concentrations according to the desire of the user.
 XX (HEC) . oligonucleotides AB706196 - AB706278 are used in the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query March 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 526 ATGACCTGAGCCGATC 543
 XX |||||
 XX 18 ATGACCTGAGCCGATC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 367
 XX AB704727/C
 XX AB704727 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AB704727;
 XX
 XX 27-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX End-labeled probe array production method-related oligonucleotide 34.
 XX
 XX End-labeled probe array production; probe; as; target substance capture.
 XX
 XX Unidentified.
 XX
 XX JF200215384-A.
 XX
 XX 28-MAY-2002.
 XX
 XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0357446.
 XX
 XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0357446.
 XX
 XX (CAND) CANON KK.
 XX
 XX WPI: 2002-552744/59.
 XX
 XX Preparation of an end-labeled probe array, for capturing a target
 XX substance -
 XX
 XX Example 1; Page 5; 25pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The invention comprises a method for the synthesis of an end-labeled
 XX probe array - in which part of a probe for capturing a target substance
 XX is fixed at a plural of the invention on the surface of a probe array
 XX probe are combined successively and, at the final stage of the successive

CC synthetize, a labelling substance is combined to the end of the probe and
 CC extended to a desired chain length. The method of the invention is useful
 CC for the production of a probe array. The present invention represents
 CC an oligonucleotide that was used in an example of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query March 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 526 ATGACCTGAGCCGATC 543
 XX |||||
 XX 18 ATGACCTGAGCCGATC 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 368
 XX AB865078
 XX ID AB865078 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AB865078;
 XX
 XX 03-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human retinoblastoma protein mRNA sense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 XX Human; retinoblastoma protein; Rb; cytotoxic; cancer; apoptosis;
 XX apoptosis; cell cycle; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer;
 XX cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer; cancer;
 XX lymphoma; leukemia; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W0200241888-A1.
 XX
 XX 30-MAY-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-NOV-2001; 2001WO-0802026.
 XX
 XX 23-NOV-2000; 2000JP-0070089.
 XX
 XX 22-DEC-2000; 2000JP-0080184.
 XX
 XX (BIOG-) BIOGENIA CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Lee T;
 XX
 XX WPI: 2002-508397/54.
 XX
 XX Anticancer agent useful for treatment of cancer e.g. of skin,
 XX comprising mycolactone -
 XX
 XX Example 4; Fig 5; 44pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone.
 XX Also included for is an anticancer agent comprising mycolactone and
 XX antisense inhibitors of retinoblastoma (Rb) protein expression. The
 XX antisense inhibitors of Rb protein expression are useful for the treatment
 XX of skin stomach, liver, colon and oral cavity lymphoma and
 XX leukemia. The anticancer agent induces apoptotic death of cancer
 XX cells and the Rb inhibitor increases the apoptosis-inducing activity of
 XX the anticancer agent. The present invention is useful for the treatment
 XX of cancer in which Rb proteins are optionally expressed and mycolactone
 XX shows very strong anticancer effect in vitro as well as in vivo.
 XX The present sequence is a control sense oligonucleotide which
 XX represents bases 137-154 of the human mRNA for retinoblastoma protein.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query March 0.9%; Score 13.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
 XX Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 971 TGTGAGCTCCAGAACCC 986

XX ABC46258;
 NC
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46275 for detecting SNP TSC0013393.
 XX
 KW SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; RNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; as;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1B00713.
 XX
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX
 PA (EP10-) EPIDENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PA Olek A, Plegembrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PF Set of oligonucleotides useful for diagnosis and cell typing, 48
 PF designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PF methylation status -
 XX
 Claim 1; SEQ ID 46275; 25pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC AB100010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp://ipo.int/pub/publicated_pat_sequences.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 0 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DP 1; Length 13;
 Query Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred No. 2,3e-02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0;
 DB 387 CAGGACGACGACG 399
 GC |||||
 DB 13 CAGGACGACGACG 1
 RESULT 382
 ABC46259
 ID ABC46259 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 NC
 AC ABC46259;
 XX
 DT 21-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 46276 for detecting SNP TSC0013393.
 XX
 KW SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; RNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; as;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN MO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1B00713.
 XX
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX
 PA (EP10-) EPIDENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PA Olek A, Plegembrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX
 PF Set of oligonucleotides useful for diagnosis and cell typing, 48
 PF designed to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine
 PF methylation status -
 XX
 Claim 1; SEQ ID 46276; 25pp + Sequence Listing; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic
 CC acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)
 CC and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC The oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,
 CC central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The
 CC oligomers are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.
 CC AB100010-AB182073 represent the oligomers described in the invention.
 CC NOTE: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WIPO at
 CC ftp://ipo.int/pub/publicated_pat_sequences.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 13 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 1 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DP 1; Length 13;
 Query Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred No. 2,3e-02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0;
 DB 387 CAGGACGACGACG 399
 GC |||||
 DB 1 CAGGACGACGACG 13
 RESULT 383
 ABC46260
 ID ABC46260 standard; DNA; 13 BP.
 NC
 AC ABC46260;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 220451 for detecting SNP TSC0053647.
 XX
 KW SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; RNA; cancer; CNS;
 KW peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; as;
 KW central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200177384-A2.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 06-APR-2001; 2001WO-1B00713.
 XX
 PF 07-APR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.
 XX
 PA (EP10-) EPIDENOMICS AG.
 XX
 PA Olek A, Plegembrock C, Berlin K;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-657177/75.
 XX

CC CCR2 gene polymorphisms relating to the invention.

SQ Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 2 G; 1 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Seq. Similarity 86.7%; Seq. Length No. 278492; Mismatches 13; Conservative 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1132 GCGAGCAGCGCTTCT 1146

15 GCGAGCAGCGCTTCT 1

RESULT 388

ABN0607C

ABN0607C standard; DNA; 15 BP.

ABN0607C

19-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase allele specific PCR primer #47.

Human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase; POR; cancer; haplotypes; SNP;

single nucleotide polymorphism; flavoprotein; enzyme; PCR; primer; ss.

Homologous.

NC00226768-42.

PD 04-APR-2002.

01-OCT-2001; 2001NC-0530877.

29-SEP-2000; 2000US-236449P.

(GENA-) GENA158388 PHARM INC.

Vazani A, Kijom SE, Linn EM, Messer C, Tangay DA,

WPI; 2002-394236/42.

New genetic variant comprising haplotypes of the P450 (cytochrome)

oxidoreductase (POR) isoenzyme, useful in improving the efficiency of

drug screening protocols for compounds targeting POR -

Claim 14; Page 15; 141pp; English.

The present invention provides the protein, gene and cDNA sequences of

human P450(cytochrome) oxidoreductase POR, and single nucleotide

polymorphisms in the POR gene. The sequences can be used to

haplotypes for the POR gene of an individual, and the sequences can

be used to identify a suitable target for drugs to treat cancer and disorders associated with

CC impaired protein synthesis in cells. The present sequence is an allele

specific primer for the coding sequences of the invention.

Sequence 15 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 U; 1 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 15;

Seq. Similarity 86.7%; Seq. Length No. 278492; Mismatches 13; Conservative 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1290 CCGTGGCGCTTCTTCT 1304

15 GCGTGGCGCTTCTTCT 1

RESULT 389

AAV43464

AAV43464 standard; RNA; 16 BP.

AAV43464

15-DEC-2001 (first entry)

Rat Mob-5 coding region DNA generating PCR primer. This

Rat; Mob-5; coding gene; oncogene; h-ras; diagnostic marker; cancer;

anti-cancer therapy; screening; vaccination; PCR primer; ss.

Rattus sp.

PT 14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

RR HIV-1 beta-chemokine receptor (CCR)-5 target sequence 11.

XX Rho-ribonuclease; ribozyme; cleavage; co-receptor RNA; HIV infection;

XX chemokine receptor (CCR); RNA; ss.

XX Human immunodeficiency virus type 1.

XX NC0091306-41.

XX 30-APR-1998.

XX 24-OCT-1997; 97NC-0519923.

XX 19-DEC-1996; 96US-0770235.

XX 25-OCT-1996; 96US-0027875.

XX (INMH-) INMH001 INC.

XX Barber J, Feng Y, Leavitt MC, Tylee R, Yu M,

WPI; 1998-361189/23.

PT This represents a large sequence of HIV-1 co-receptor beta-chemokine

CC receptor (CCR)-5. The invention provides endo-ribonuclease nucleic acid

CC that encodes a ribozyme which cleaves a co-receptor RNA expressed in a

CC cell. The co-receptor RNA is a member of the seven trans-membrane protein

CC of a cell which comprises cleaving a co-receptor RNA expressed in the

CC cell. The co-receptor RNA encodes an HIV co-receptor protein selected

CC from fusion, beta-chemokine receptor-5 (CCR-5), CCR-3 and CCR-2b. The

CC cleavage of the co-receptor RNA inhibits the production of the selected

CC endo-ribonuclease can be used to specifically cleave RNA. The method

CC can be used for inhibiting HIV infection of cells by inhibiting

CC expression of HIV co-receptor on the surface of cells. Because the level

CC of HIV co-receptor is inhibited, cleavage of HIV co-receptor RNA using targeted

CC ribozymes is not cytotoxic to cells expressing the co-receptor and the

CC cells retain normal immune function.

Sequence 16 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 16;

Seq. Similarity 86.7%; Seq. Length No. 36942; Mismatches 9; Conservative 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1295 TGGTTCCTTCTTCT 1307

4 TGGTTCCTTCTTCT 16

RESULT 390

AAV13583C

AAV13583C standard; DNA; 16 BP.

AAV13583C

06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

Rat Mob-5 coding region DNA generating PCR primer. This

Rat; Mob-5; coding gene; oncogene; h-ras; diagnostic marker; cancer;

anti-cancer therapy; screening; vaccination; PCR primer; ss.

Rattus sp.

CC 1c from other microorganisms which may be present. This information
CC is used to identify the source of the primer. The
CC primers can also be used to confirm the identity of Chlamydia
CC trachomatis before or after culturing. The primers may also be adapted
CC for use as signal primers in other primer extension amplification methods
CC such as FCM, SBT, RFLP or RFLM.

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

685 GCGATTTTCGTCG 597

13 GCGATTTTCGTCG 1

RESULT 393

AAK30277/C

AAK30277 standard; DNM; 17 BP.

AAK30277;

21-UTR-1399 (first entry)

Chlamydia trachomatis target bumper primer CTPM.B.

HIV; gag; bumper primer; amplification primer; probe; detection;

fluorescence quenching; Chlamydia trachomatis; Neisseria gonorrhoeae;

human; placenta DNA; pathogen; ss.

Synthetic.

EP315173-42.

12-NOV-1999.

03-NOV-1998; 98EP-0120832.

04-NOV-1997; 97US-0864020.

(BECT) BECTON DICKINSON & CO.

Little MC, Vook GS;

WPI, 1999-265943/23.

New method for real-time fluorescence-detection assays useful for

detecting nucleic acids from pathogens in samples from patients

Example 6; Page 11; 16pp; English.

The present invention describes a kit for conducting a fluorescence
CC analysis in a sample. The method and kit may be used to detect
CC amplification of nucleic acid molecules in real time using fluorescence
CC quenching for example. The assays may be used to detect the presence of
CC a target nucleic acid molecule in a sample. The kit includes a primer
CC nucleic acid probe detection assay to be carried out with minimal
CC complexity which yields a consistent reliable fluorescent detection
CC amplification of the present invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

685 GCGATTTTCGTCG 597

|||||

DB 13 GCGATTTTCGTCG 1

RESULT 394

AAK02621

AAK02621 standard; DNM; 17 BP.

AAK02621;

16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #916.

Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

interferon alpha; ss.

Homod sapiens.

MO200061729-42.

19-OCT-2000.

11-APR-2000; 2000NC-0809721.

12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Blatt L, Zwack M, Pavco P, McSweeney J;

WPI, 2000-647423/62.

Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,

useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor

protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

Claim 37; Page 76; 16pp; English.

The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid

molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes

encoding the Tbx3 orphan receptor, EGR3/OUF-1, the GATA

transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the GAIT Displacement

protein (GDP). Inhibition of the repressor removes prevents involved in

the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

protein and interferon alpha.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1241 GCGTTCACACGAA 1253

5 GCGTTCACACGAA 17

RESULT 395

AAK02622

AAK02622 standard; DNM; 17 BP.

AAK02622;

16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #917.

Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;

interferon alpha; ss.

Homod sapiens.

PN W0200061729-A2.
 PD 13-OCT-2000.
 PR 11-APR-2000, 2000MO-US09721.
 PR 12-APR-1999, 99US-0123930.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PR Blatt L, Zwick M, Pawco P, McSwiggen J,
 PI WPI: 2000-647423/62.
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 PS Claim 37, Page 76; 16pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan Receptor, BAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP displacement
 CC protein (C/EBP). Inhibition of the repressor removes prevents
 CC the production and consequently increases expression of genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha
 SX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 1241 GCGCTCATGATCA 15
 DB 3 GCGCTCATGATCA 15
 RESULT 396
 AA002685/c
 X 1241 AA002685 standard; DNM; 17 BP.
 AC AA002685;
 X 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #960.
 DX Ribozyme, erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS W0200061729-A2.
 PD 13-OCT-2000.
 PR 11-APR-2000, 2000MO-US09721.
 PR 12-APR-1999, 99US-0123930.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PR Blatt L, Zwick M, Pawco P, McSwiggen J,
 PI WPI: 2000-647423/62.
 PT Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor,
 PT interferon alpha and erythropoietin -

BS Claim 37, Page 76; 16pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the TR2 Orphan Receptor, BAR3/COUP-TF-1, the GATA
 CC transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP displacement
 CC protein (C/EBP). Inhibition of the repressor removes prevents
 CC the production and consequently increases expression of genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC protein and interferon alpha.
 SX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 437 CCGCCAGATGCCA 443
 DB 14 CCGCCAGATGCCA 2
 RESULT 397
 AA003148/c
 X 1241 AA003148 standard; DNM; 17 BP.
 AC AA003148;
 X 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DE Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
 DX Multiple nucleic acid sequencing, nucleic acid amplification;
 XX diagnosis; strand displacement; diagnostic; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 KV genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX W0200061817-A1.
 PD 13-OCT-2000.
 PR 12-APR-2000, 2000MO-US09742.
 PR 12-APR-1999, 99US-0250452.
 PR (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 DX Eban CP, Nerenburg MI, Westin JP, Carrino NJ;
 PI WPI: 2000-638571/61.
 PT Amplification, multiplex assay; and detection of target nucleic acids
 PT of interest using a bioelectronic chip and strand displacement
 PT amplification, allows amplification and analysis of multiple samples -
 PS Claim 27, Page 57-58; 14pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
 CC which is used with bioelectronic arrays.
 CC amplify and analyze nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
 CC disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, agricultural and environmental
 CC monitoring and analysis, drug discovery, pharmacogenomics and food and water
 CC monitoring and analysis.
 CC demonstrate the method of the invention.
 SX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 688 GAAATATATCTCG 697

DB 13 GCAATTATTCG 1

RESULT 398
AC65171/C
ID AAC64827 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAC64827;
XX AAC64827;
XX

DB 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
XX Multiple nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
XX diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
XX genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX

XX WC200061816-AL.
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MC-US09843.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX Carriño JJ, Gervase LO, Dwyer JM;
XX WPI; 2000-647427/62.
XX

XX Amplifying nucleic acid sequences for use in diagnostics and in
XX detecting microbial contamination of blood products; comprises using
XX oligonucleotide ligation probes -
XX

XX Claim 42, Page 56; 144pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
XX which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
XX amplify and analyze nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
XX disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, agricultural and environmental
XX monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC65145-C65200 and AAC6450-C6455
XX were used in assays to demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 685 GCAATTATTCG 697
13 GCAATTATTCG 1

RESULT 399
AAC65171/C
ID AAC65171 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAC65171;
XX AAC65171;
XX

DB 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Novel strand displacement technology oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 27.
XX Multiple nucleic acid separation; nucleic acid amplification;
XX diagnosis; strand displacement; bioelectronic microchip;
XX genetic analysis; drug discovery; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX WC200061816-AL.
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MC-US09700.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290318.
XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX Edman CP, Nerenberg MT;
XX WPI; 2000-656311/63.
XX

XX Amplifying specific target nucleic acids in mixed sample, used in rapid
XX analysis method, comprises introducing nucleic acids onto
XX bioelectronic microchip
XX

XX Claim 25; Page 127; 134pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a novel strand displacement method
XX which is used with bioelectronic microchip technology to separate,
XX amplify and analyze nucleic acid sequences. This method can be used in
XX disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, agricultural and environmental
XX monitoring and analysis. Sequences AAC65145-C65200 and AAC6450-C6455
XX were used in assays to demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 685 GCAATTATTCG 697
13 GCAATTATTCG 1

RESULT 400
AAC65238/C
ID AAC65238 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX AAC65238;
XX AAC65238;
XX

DB 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Allele-specific strand displacement amplification primer 827.
XX Allele-specific strand displacement amplification; multiplex assay;
XX nucleic acid detection; bioelectronic microchip; primer; ss.
XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX

XX WC200061720-AL.
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MC-US09862.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290577.
XX (BECT) NANOGEN/BECTON DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
XX Nerenberg MT, Edman CP, Melia PJ;
XX WPI; 2000-679481/66.
XX

XX Novel methods for allele-specific amplification, multiplex assay and
XX detection of target nucleic acids using bioelectronic microchip -
XX

PS Claim 20; Page 57; 13pp; English.
 CC The present invention was used in a method for allele-specific strand
 CC displacement amplification, multiplex assay/9, and detection of target
 CC sequence. The method involves a biochemical microarray. A primer set comprising a
 CC sense primer and an antisense primer is used to perform a
 CC amplification. One end of the antisense primer preferably has a
 CC sequence complementary to the sense sequence of a target nucleic acid
 CC at a position adjacent to the target sequence. The specific
 CC primer set is used to perform a strand displacement amplification. It may
 CC include a point mutation. The sense primer may incorporate a specific
 CC moiety at its 5' end to facilitate the capture of amplicons to specific
 CC sites on a bioelectronic microarray.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pct. No. 3; e=02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 685 GCAATTTTCGCG 697
 13 GCAATTTTCGCG 1
 PSBUT 402
 AAC3523/C
 ID AAC3523 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAD35823;
 XX AAD35823;
 XX 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX GP41 gene sequencing primer; AY323.
 DS Recombination assay; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; integrase;
 KM Phenotypic resistance; genotypic resistance; molecular target study;
 KM Chemotherapy; envelope gene; GP41; primer; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX WO200157245-A2.
 PS 09-AUG-2001.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-BE00017.
 PE 04-FEB-2001; 2000GB-0002533.
 PR 15-JAN-2001; 2001GB-0001011.
 PA (LBNV-) LBYEN RES & DEV.
 XX WITROW M, RIKERT V, PANESGROU C, CHEREGANOV P, VAN LAETHEM K,
 PI De Clercq B, Vandamme A, Debeyer Z.
 XX WFI; 2001-436927/54.
 XX
 PT Determining susceptibility of HIV isolate to anti-HIV compounds, by
 PT exciting sequence encoding viral glycoprotein, processing,
 PT co-transfecting and culturing cell with obtained isolates; harvesting
 PT chemeric stock -
 XX
 PS Claim 37; Page 42; 59pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to recombination assay for the HIV
 CC (the invention further relates to envelope genes, gp120, gp41 and gp160.
 CC optimization of the PCR amplification of the corresponding env-gene
 CC and the subsequent sequencing of these genes. These techniques have
 CC been used to identify HIV-1 isolates selected in vitro in the
 CC presence of increasing concentrations of zidovudine, zalcitabine and
 CC evaluated for the phenotypic resistance of these recombinant viruses.
 CC This phenotypic resistance has been correlated with genotypic

CC resistance. The invention also involves a recombination assay for the
 CC 1. A method for determining susceptibility of HIV is useful to study
 CC molecular stock and to adapt chemotherapy administered to an HIV
 CC anti-HIV activity and to adapt chemotherapy administered to an HIV
 CC patient. A genetic information data set on anti-HIV resistance is
 CC useful to influence anti-HIV therapy. The present sequence is a
 CC primer used to sequence gp41 gene.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pct. No. 3; e=02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 834 TCGAATTTTCGCG 846
 15 TCGAATTTTCGCG 3
 PSBUT 402
 AAC3523/C
 ID AAC3523 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAC3523;
 XX AAC3523;
 XX 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Bumper primer chlaBL1.
 KM SDA primer; strand displacement amplification; SDA;
 KM 16S rRNA; human; factor V; surface antigen-presenting protein;
 KM spq4; ss.
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX WO200060919-A2.
 PS 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09838.
 PE 19-OCT-2000.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-0290000.
 PA (BECT) NANOCON/BECTION DICKINSON PARTNERSHIP.
 XX WERNBERG M, EDMAN CP, WESTIN LP, RONG LL, LANDIS GC,
 PI WFI; 2001-015683/02.
 XX
 PT Novel methods for performing active, multi-step and multiplex nucleic
 PT acid sequence separation, amplification and diagnostic analysis -
 PS Claim 31; Page 56; 142pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a strand displacement amplification
 CC (SDA) primer set comprising a pair of single-stranded DNA primers
 CC complementary to a target sequence. The primer sets are useful for
 CC carrying out the SDA of target nucleic acids, e.g. from cell lysates,
 CC present genomic DNA, body fluids, clinical samples or food samples. The
 CC primer sequences are one each primer.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pct. No. 3; e=02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 685 GCAATTTTCGCG 697
 13 GCAATTTTCGCG 1
 RESULT 403

85 Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3,34+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 233 TGTGAGAGGAGAT 245
 16 TGTGAGAGGAGAT 4
 Db

RESULT 416
 HAK18091.C
 X 16-SEP-2001; standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK18091;
 XX
 XX 09-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human ERG hammerhead ribozyme target sequence, Seq ID No 738.
 DE
 XX Human, hammerhead ribozyme; cytoprotection anti-tumour; anti-diabetic;
 XX ophthalmological; anti-arthritic; anti-osteoporosis; anti-atherosclerotic;
 XX vulvar; cancer; lymphoma; Scleroma; melanoma; prostatic;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; diabetic retinopathy; macular degeneration;
 XX angiodysplasia; osteoporosis; arthritis; vertebra vulgaris;
 XX Sturge Weber syndrome; Kippel-Trennmy-Weber syndrome; Jauhnberg;
 XX Orlatz-Weber-yendu syndrome; Jauhnberg; osteoporosis; DMAR; myxoma; myxoma;
 XX hamster;
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WC20018124-42.
 XX
 XX 22-NOV-2001.
 DE
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0515866.
 PP
 XX 16-MAY-2001; 2000US-0572022.
 XX
 XX (R1D) - R1DZYM PHARM INC.
 XX (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
 XX
 XX Jarvis T. Von Carlwicz T. McGwigen Jb. McLaughlin P. Randi M.
 PI
 XX WPI, 2002-082395/11.
 XX
 XX Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Rre-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer, diabetic retinopathy, macular
 PT degeneration, arthritis, psoriasis, veruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome -
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 72; 149pp; English.

CC cation such as Mg²⁺. (1) is useful for diagnosis of condition and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC detect the presence of ERG RNA in cells within diseased cells or to detect
 CC the presence of ERG RNA in cells within diseased cells or to detect
 CC targeting genes that share homology with ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABK1754-ABK22713 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related for primers of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3,34+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 233 TGTGAGAGGAGAT 245
 15 TGTGAGAGGAGAT 3
 Db

RESULT 417
 ABK175478.C
 X 16-SEP-2001; standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABK175478;
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX 12-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DE
 XX Tumour suppression related human fukutin oligo SEQ ID No 355.
 XX Cytoprotective; vitreous; neuroprotective; neurotropic; neuroleptic; gene chip;
 XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
 XX schizophrénia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fukutin; dr.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WC2003025175-42.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD
 XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002NC-1804208.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001RP-0011978.
 FR
 XX (MOL) - MOLECULAR ENGINEERS LAB.
 XX
 XX Teleman A. Amson R. Tulsinder M.
 PI
 XX WPI, 2002-31353/30.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 PT associated with tumour and cell degeneration, also related
 PT polypeptides, antibodies, and transcribed cells -
 XX
 XX Diclosure; Page 75; 720pp; French.

CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC and the use of the nucleic acid sequences and antibodies to detect
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumor suppression
CC related human function oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1594 CTGATCTCTCTCT 1553

AA240852/C

AA240852 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AA240852/

26-JAN-2000 (first entry)

Human C14 phosphocholase antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1.

Identification; genetic target; gene modulation; human; probe;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

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antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

CC assays of such compounds is used to identify nucleic acid sequences that
CC and the use of the nucleic acid sequences and antibodies to detect
CC both the polypeptide and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumor suppression
CC related human function oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 13; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 3.6e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1294 GTGTCCTCTCTCT 1306

AA222179/

AA222179 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AA222179/

26-NOV-1999 (first entry)

Human c-14P-1 mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #23361.

Cellular inhibitor of Apoptosis-1; antisense; diagnostic; therapeutic;

c-14P-1; propylxate; infection; inflammation; tumor formation; sp.

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

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antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

antisense oligonucleotide phosphocholase; FOR primer;

RESULT 428
AA095132/c
XX ID AA095132 standard; DNA, 16 BP.
XX AC
XX AA095132;
XX
XX 20-FEB-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer B (group 10, set B) for marker D15S125, chromosome 15.
XX primer; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; linkage study; locus;
XX microsatellite marker sequence; automated genotyping; allele;
XX polymorphism; detection; homo sapiens; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX M09515400-AL.
XX
XX 08-JUN-1995.
XX
XX 05-DEC-1994; 94MO-UG13945.
XX
XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-0160837.
XX
XX (UTDO) UNITA JOHNS HOPKINS.
XX
XX Levitt RJ;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-21578/78.
XX
XX Kit for automated genotyping contg. pairs of PCR primers - designed
XX to amplify polymorphic nucleotide repeat sequences, arranged in sets
XX each with a characteristic fluorescence label, useful e.g. in
XX detection of disease related genetic rearrangement
XX
XX Discloure; Fig 72-3; 10pp; English.
XX
XX The method aims to provide a collection of highly reproducible
XX microsatellite markers for use in genetic intervals
XX throughout the human genome which can be detectably labeled. The
XX MSs are polymorphic, esp. fluorescence-based. The primers correspond
XX to the repeat region and flank the repeat. The MSs are used to
XX detect each polymorphism. When the MSs are used in conjunction with
XX (ie. a difference in the number of repeats) between individuals, the
XX markers can be particularly informative. The MSs can be ideal for
XX each completing labelled primer for each of the 4 groups of at least 3 sets,
XX of the D15S125 allele is shown in AA095132-10. The published size range
XX of the D15S125 allele is 157-169 bp, and the degree of heterozygosity
XX in this population is about 79%.

Query Match
Best local similarity 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 725 CTTACTGCTTCAAGG 740
XX |||||
XX 16 TCAAGCTTCAAGG 1

RESULT 429
AAK57943/c
XX ID AAK57943 standard; DNA, 16 BP.
XX AC
XX AAK57943;
XX
XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for G. oxydans D-ascitol dehydrogenase coding sequence.

XX
XX D-ascitol dehydrogenase; L-ascorbose 2-keto-L-gulonate acid; precursor;
XX L-ascorbic acid production; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Glucosyltransferase.
XX
XX M09320763-AL.
XX
XX 23-APR-1999.
XX
XX 13-OCT-1998; 98MO-JP04612.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97JP-0285280.
XX
XX (FUII) FUJISIMA PHARM CO LTD.
XX
XX Ishii Y, Noguchi Y, Saito Y, Sueda S, Yoshikawa K;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-302741/25.
XX
XX Gene group for D-ascitol dehydrogenase, useful for simple
XX large-scale production of L-ascorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonate acid as
XX precursor for L-ascorbic acid
XX
XX Example 5; Page 26; 83pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the D-ascitol
XX dehydrogenase gene. The primer is useful for the construction of a vector
XX containing DNA encoding the dehydrogenase can be used
XX L-ascorbose or 2-keto-L-gulonate acid as precursor for simple large-scale
XX L-ascorbic acid production.

Query Match
Best local similarity 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 16;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 538 CTTACTGCTTCAAGG 553
XX |||||
XX 16 CCAATGCTTCAAGG 1

RESULT 430
AAK61946/c
XX ID AAK61946 standard; DNA, 16 BP.
XX AC
XX AAK61946;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Chicken collagen antiserum PCR primer.
XX
XX Collagen; periodontal disease; tobacco smoke;
XX environmental pollutant; Am Island; Aryl hydrocarbon receptor;
XX dioxin; TCDD; tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin; benzo[a]pyrene; B[a]P;
XX tumor necrosis factor-alpha; TNF-alpha; interleukin-1-beta;
XX interleukin-6; interleukin-8; interleukin-10; interleukin-12; interleukin-17;
XX 3,5,4'-trihydroxyacetophenone; 3,5,4'-trihydroxyacetophenone;
XX chick periosteal osteogenesis; bone protein expression;
XX antiserum PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Gallus gallus.
XX
XX M0200038420-A2.
XX
XX 06-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 23-DEC-1999; 99MO-CA01243.
XX
XX 24-DEC-1999; 98US-0113977.

RESULT 435
 AXK75163 standard, RNA, 17 BP.
 AXK75163
 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 Mouse Flt-1 VEGF receptor hamsterhead ribozyme substrate #691.
 Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; Flt-1;
 Flt-1; KDR; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 tumor angiogenesis; pericarditis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 Mus sp.
 W0915662-A2.
 01-MAY-1997.
 25-OCT-1996, 96MO-US17480.
 11-JUN-1996, 96US-0584040.
 26-OCT-1995, 95US-0005974.
 (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 Becholedo J, KCSW45gen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D,
 WPI, 1997-259017/23.
 Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis,
 pericarditis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 Claim 4; Page 176; 21pp; English.
 The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 of the proteins of a nucleic acid molecule having a VEGF receptor(s) (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 fee-like tyrosine kinase 1 (Flt-1). Kinase insert domain containing
 receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (Flk-1) (e.g. tumor
 angiogenesis, ocular disease, pericarditis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 vector to the patient. AXK7275 to AXK7523 represent specific examples
 of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 55.24; Pred. No. 3.15e+02;
 Matches 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Yr 1098 CCAATCTCATCTCTC 1113
 Db 2 CAGACGACGACGACGAC 17
 RESULT 436
 AXK63916 standard, RNA, 17 BP.
 AXK63916
 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 Human Flt1 VEGF receptor hamsterhead ribozyme substrate #661.
 Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor; VEGF receptor; Flt-1;

Flt-1; KDR; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; cleavage;
 tumor angiogenesis; pericarditis; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 W0915662-A2.
 01-MAY-1997.
 25-OCT-1996, 96MO-US17480.
 11-JUN-1996, 96US-0584040.
 26-OCT-1995, 95US-0005974.
 (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 Becholedo J, KCSW45gen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D,
 WPI, 1997-259017/23.
 Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumor angiogenesis,
 pericarditis, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 Claim 4; Page 66; 21pp; English.
 The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 the synthesis, expression and/or stability of a mRNA encoding 1 or more
 of the proteins of a nucleic acid molecule having a VEGF receptor(s) (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 fee-like tyrosine kinase 1 (Flt-1). Kinase insert domain containing
 receptor (KDR) and/or foetal liver kinase 1 (Flk-1) (e.g. tumor
 angiogenesis, ocular disease, pericarditis and rheumatoid arthritis) can
 be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 vector to the patient. AXK7275 to AXK7523 represent specific examples
 of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 8 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 68.47; Pred. No. 3.15e+02;
 Matches 11; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Yr 931 AACGATGTCAGGAGTGT 946
 Db 2 AACGATGTCAGGAGTGT 17
 RESULT 437
 AXK6381
 ID AXK6381 standard, RNA, 17 BP.
 AXK6381
 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 Delta-9 desaturase hamsterhead ribozyme target SEQ ID NO:756.
 Males; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GDS9; target; substrate;
 granule bound starch synthase; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
 modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
 fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
 Zea mays.
 W0910328-A2.
 20-MAR-1997.

CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
CC in lymphomas. The ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift
CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
CC RNA in a cell.

Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Match 1; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 746 AGAAGCTGACGGAGT 761

2 AGAAGCTGACGGAGT 17

AV95322 standard; RNM; 17 BP.

AV95322

24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 524.

Human c-fos; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;

cancer; oncogene; leukemia; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;

mutation; diseased cell; ss.

Hom sapiens.

NC081246-A2.

30-JUL-1998.

20-JAN-1998; 98NC-0501017.

23-JAN-1997; 97NS-0037658.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Jayale T. Moschiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

WPI; 1998-427942/36.

Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA

derived from a c-fos gene - useful for treating conditions related

to levels of c-fos, especially cancer

Claim 51; 72pg; English.

The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which

specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AV95401 to AV95403

represent a first generation of ribozymes, which specifically cleave human c-fos. AV95361

to AV95400 and AV95385 to AV95428 represent human c-fos target

sequences. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecules can be used for treating

conditions related to elevated levels of c-fos, such as cancer, especially

leukemias, neuroblastomas and lung, breast and colon cancers. The

ribozymes may also be used as diagnostic tools to examine genetic drift

and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos

RNA in a cell.

Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Db 16 TCCGACGACGCTG 1

AV94810

24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1398.

Human IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;

autoimmune disease; perlestin; allergy; inflammatory disease;

graft rejection; ss.

Hom sapiens.

NC081246-A2.

11-JUN-1998.

02-DEC-1997; 97NC-0521748.

03-DEC-1996; 96NS-0758306.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Jayale T. Moschiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;

WPI; 1998-33332/29.

Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.

cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

Claim 4; Page 37; 61pg; English.

The present invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate

the synthesis and/or expression of interleukin (IL)-2R gamma encoded

RNA. AV93889 to AV94974 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and

AV94975 to AV95450 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences

of e.g. graft rejection, autoimmune disease, cancer, perlestin

allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used

to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 G; 1 C; 5 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Match 1; Conservative 3; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1008 TCCGACGACGCTG 1018

2 TCCGACGACGCTG 17

AV94802 standard; RNM; 17 BP.

AV94802

24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1380.

Human IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;

hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; nucleic acid; expression; cancer;

autoimmune disease; perlestin; allergy; inflammatory disease;

graft rejection; ss.

CC RNA cleaving activity, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an arg gene, an integrin alpha 5 subunit gene, or a tle-2 gene. AA16775 to CC AA17167 and AA17561 to AA17622 represent ribozyme sequences for AMYT, CC and AA17168 to AA17660 and AA17623 to AA17684 represent that to CC AA19154 represent ribozyme sequences for Tle-2, and AA18386 to AA19096 CC and AA19355 to AA19322 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC AA19293 to AA19361 and AA19150 to AA19195 represent ribozyme CC AA19159 to AA19168 represent their corresponding target sequences; CC AA19169 to AA19245 and AA19263 to AA19342 represent ribozyme sequences CC for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA19276 to AA19323, AA19343 to CC the integrin subunit beta 3, and AA19344 to AA19345 represent the CC stability of an mRNA encoding angiogenic factor, especially AMYT, and/or CC integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or tle-2. They are CC especially used to translocate, diastolic retinopathy, age related CC neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, posterior, verruca vulgaris, CC angiodibroma of tuberous sclerosis, pcc-vine stasis, verruca vulgaris, CC syndrome, Kippel-Trenaunay-Weber syndrome, Ocker-Weber-Rendu syndrome, CC and integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 11 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 31.24; Pred. No. 3,5e+02;
Matches 5; Conservative 9; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1474 AAATGCTATTATTT 1489
DB 2 AATGCTATTATTT 17

RESULT 445
AA02615
ID AA02615 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
AC AA02615;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate 8910.
XX
XX Ribozyme, erythropoietin granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX Interferon alpha/ ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX NC020061729-42.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2001; 2000MC-US09721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0123930.
XX (RBD-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, MCS4igen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX Claim 37; Page 76; 164pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes

CC encoding the T92 orphan receptor, AMY/CDMP-TP-1, the GATA
CC protein (GDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 0 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.51; Pred. No. 3,5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 9; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

170 GCTGCTATGAGGCTCA 185
DB 2 GCTGCTATGAGGCTCA 17

RESULT 446
AA02746/c
ID AA02746 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
AC AA02746;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1041.
XX
XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX Interferon alpha/ ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX NC020061729-42.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 11-APR-2001; 2000MC-US09721.
XX
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0123930.
XX (RBD-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, MCS4igen J;
XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
XX
XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX Claim 37; Page 79; 164pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
CC encoding the T92 orphan receptor, AMY/CDMP-TP-1, the GATA
CC protein (GDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
CC protein and interferon alpha.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.51; Pred. No. 3,5e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 9; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1208 TCCCGGATATGCTGCT 1223
DB 17 TCCCGGATATGCTGCT 2

PD 19-OCT-2000.
 PF 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-0809721.
 PK 12-APR-1999; 9805-0129390.
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOSYME PHARM INC.
 PP Blact L, Zwick M, Pawco P, KMSWagen U,
 DR WPI; 2000-44323/63.
 CC Magnatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 PT inhibition of repressor genes by stimulating factor
 CC protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XS Claim 42; Page 125; 164pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 CC molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 CC encoding the p53 Orphan receptor, BAX/COX-TP-1, the GATV
 CC protein, factor gene, ER-2 and/or the CMT1 displacement
 CC protein (Cp1). The invention provides a method of inhibiting gene
 CC inhibition (and consequently increases expression of genes involved in
 CC the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 CC and protein and interferon alpha.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 1 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Local Similarity 67.5%; Freq. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 4; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 1097 CCCTCCCTCACTCTCT 1112
 DB 1 CCCTCCCTCACTCTCT 16
 RESULT 453
 AAAT9986
 ID AAA79986 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAA79986;
 XX 20-NOV-2000 (filed entry)
 DT Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #249.
 XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
 KW mutation; high-density gene chip; ss.
 XX Hepatitis B virus.
 XX CM1232452-A.
 XX 10-MAY-2000.
 XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-011460.
 PF 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-011460.
 XX (UMDO-) UNITV DONGMAN.
 PA Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;
 XX WPI; 2000-44323/39.
 DR High-density gene chip making process -
 XX Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.
 CC The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
 CC density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of

CC oligonucleotide probes. An oligonucleotide probe selecting process to
 CC ensure that the probes have a high coverage rate is provided. The process
 CC provided to ensure identical cross melting temperatures of probes to the
 CC maximum limit, and this can ease the cross control of gene chip
 CC relatively simple and raise the reliability of the gene chip detecting
 CC results. The process provides a specific probe selection method for effec-
 CC tively detecting the expression of genes. The process provides a method
 CC to AA80201 represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in
 CC examples from the present invention.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.93; Score 12.8; DB 1;
 CC Local Similarity 87.5%; Freq. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 757 AAGATTCCTCACTCTCTG 772
 DB 1 AAGATTCCTCACTCTCTG 16
 RESULT 454
 AAAT9986
 ID AAA09423 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAA09423;
 XX 10-MAY-2000 (filed entry)
 DT Primer Pelti used to PCR amplify A. niger mutant pttt allele.
 XX pttt, GMA; transcriptionsal activator, extracellular protease; fungal;
 KW recombinant polypeptide production; mutant allele; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Aspergillus niger.
 XX W0200020596-41.
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99NO-DX00524.
 PF 05-OCT-1998; 98DK-0001258.
 XX (NONO) NONO-NONDIK AS.
 PI Bjort C, Van Den Hondel CAMJ, Punt RJ, Schuren FMB;
 XX WPI; 2000-303781/26.
 PT New nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide having fungal transcriptional
 CC activation activity, useful in methods for producing desirable
 CC polypeptides
 PS Example 2; Page 50; 86pp; English.
 XX AAA09423-23 were used to PCR amplify a mutant allele of the pttt gene
 CC from Aspergillus niger. The pttt gene encodes a
 CC putative gna4 family transcriptional activator. The expression of an extracellular
 CC protease can be used to mediate the expression of an extracellular
 CC protease so that transformed fungi are useful for recombinant production
 CC altered so that lowered transcription/activty of the pttt polypeptide may be
 CC cell. The recombinantly produced polypeptides are preferably antibodies,
 CC antigens, clotting factors, enzymes, hormones or their variants,
 CC transport proteins, regulatory proteins, structural proteins, reporters or
 CC transposon proteins.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1;
 CC Local Similarity 87.5%; Freq. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 10; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 903 GGGCTCCGCTCCGCTCCG 918
 DB 16 GCGCCACGACGATCGTCA 1

RESULT 455
 AAA25150
 ID AAA25150 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA25150;
 CC AAA25151;
 CC 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammethead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1648.
 XX
 XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX hammethead ribozyme; hammethead ribozyme; anticancer oligonucleotide;
 XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; BR.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M0954459-42.
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99NO-0808447.
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
 XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0106566.
 XX
 XX (RBD-) RHOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McGivern JA, Karpelst A, Ballon L,
 XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Heberell P,
 XX Metulic-Adamic J.
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 XX sequences, used to treat cancer -
 XX
 XX Claim 77; Page 70; 148pg; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorothioate (d)thioate
 XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 XX catalytic nucleic acid (A), that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 XX receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 XX endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 XX treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 XX oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 XX can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 XX alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 XX targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 XX restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 XX modification in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 XX for the target sequence, and stability. AAA25150 to AAA25199 represent
 XX hammethead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25147 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 XX receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 XX other corresponding target sequences. AAA26219 to AAA26271 represent
 XX their corresponding target sequences, and AAA26272 to AAA26271 represent
 XX exemplification of the present invention. oligonucleotides used in the
 XX exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Gap No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 803 TTTGCTCCGCTCCGCTCCG 818
 DB 2 TTTGCTCCGCTCCGCTCCG 17

RESULT 456
 AAA25151
 ID AAA25151 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AAA25151;
 CC AAA25151;
 CC 19-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Oestrogen receptor hammethead ribozyme target sequence SEQ ID NO:1649.
 XX
 XX Oestrogen receptor; c-ras; k-ras; bcl-2; ribozyme; cleavage;
 XX hammethead ribozyme; hammethead ribozyme; anticancer oligonucleotide;
 XX gene expression modification; cancer; phosphorothioate; endonuclease;
 XX anticancer; breast cancer; endometrium cancer; BR.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M0954459-42.
 XX
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 XX 19-APR-1999; 99NO-0808447.
 XX 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082404.
 XX 23-JUN-1998; 98US-0106566.
 XX
 XX (RBD-) RHOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Thompson JD, Beigelman L, McGivern JA, Karpelst A, Ballon L,
 XX Reynolds M, Zwick M, Jarvis T, Woolf T, Heberell P,
 XX Metulic-Adamic J.
 XX WPI; 2000-013248/01.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acids that interact, and optionally cleave, target
 XX sequences, used to treat cancer -
 XX
 XX Claim 77; Page 70; 148pg; English.

XX The present invention describes nucleic acids (A) that interact stably
 XX with a target sequence and contain at least one phosphorothioate (d)thioate
 XX link, having endonuclease activity. (A), and more generally any
 XX catalytic nucleic acid (A), that modulates expression of the oestrogen
 XX receptor gene, are used to treat cancer (particularly of breast or
 XX endometrium), in vivo or by transforming cells ex vivo and implanting
 XX treated cells, or for other conditions associated with levels of
 XX oestrogen receptor. Because of the high selectivity for targeted RNA, (A)
 XX can also be used to correlate inhibition of gene expression with
 XX alterations in phenotype, particularly for identification of therapeutic
 XX targets, and as research reagents (for RNA, in the same way that
 XX restriction endonucleases are used with DNA). The combination of
 XX modification in (A) improves resistance to nucleases, binding affinity
 XX for the target sequence, and stability. AAA25150 to AAA25199 represent
 XX hammethead ribozyme sequences, and AAA24748 to AAA25147 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences. AAA25993 to AAA26105 represent oestrogen
 XX receptor hairpin ribozyme sequences, and AAA26107 to AAA26218 represent
 XX other ribozyme sequences and anticancer oligonucleotides used in the
 XX exemplification of the present invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Gap No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 TCGGCGTTCGCGTCA 16

RESULT 457
 ID AAB18486/54 standard, DNA, 17 BP.
 AC AAB18486/54;
 XX 21-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DE Trichoderma reesei HMC1 gene 5'UTR region reverse PCR primer.
 XX HMC1 transcription factor; unfolded protein response;
 KM protein secretion; PCR primer; sp.
 XX Trichoderma reesei.
 OS Trichoderma reesei.
 PA NC020112/783-42.
 XX MO200112/783-42.
 XX 04-OCT-2001.
 PD 23-MAR-2001; 2001MO-0609401.
 XX 23-MAR-2001; 2001MO-0609401.
 PR 24-MAR-2001; 2000JUS-0534652.
 XX (GENV) GENEXCOR INT INC.
 XX Pentella ME, Ward M, Valkonen MJ, Saloheimo ML;
 PI WPI: 2001-628252/72.
 XX WPI: 2001-628252/72.
 PT Increasing secretion of heterologous proteins e.g. lipase and cellulase
 PT in eukaryotic cells useful in industry to increase production and
 PT facilitate purification, by inducing an elevated unfolded protein
 PT response.
 PS Example 4; Page 31; 89pp; English.
 XX The present sequence is that of a 3' primer (5' primer given in
 CC AB18486/53) used in the PCR amplification of a 5'UTR region of the
 CC Trichoderma reesei HMC1 gene (see AB18486/51) which includes
 CC a 20 bp intron. Splicing of the intron from HMC1 mRNA upon
 CC the invention provided a protein response (PR) was demonstrated.
 CC The invention provided a heterologous protein in a eukaryotic cell, a
 CC heterologous protein from a eukaryotic cell by inducing an elevated
 CC UPR. This can be achieved by modulating the activity of HMC1 in
 CC the cell. The heterologous protein can be any secreted protein
 CC such as a therapeutic protein or an industrial enzyme.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3, 5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 301 CTTGCAACCAACGAC 396
 Db 16 CTTGCAACCAACGAC 1

RESULT 458
 AAB18486/54
 ID AAB18486 standard, DNA, 17 BP.
 AC AAB18486;
 XX 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
 DE A. niger strain AB1.13 pRTT gene mutant alpha PCR primer PRTT1.
 XX Transcriptional activator; pRTT; transcription factor;
 KM expression control; recombinant protein production;
 XX

KM selecting factor; pectinolytic enzyme; hormone; regulatory protein;
 XX structurally; transposon; strain AB1.13; PCR primer; 88.
 OS Aspergillus niger.
 XX Aspergillus niger.
 XX MO200116864-41.
 PD 20-SEP-2001.
 XX 20-SEP-2001.
 PE 14-MAR-2001; 2001MO-DX00169.
 XX 14-MAR-2001; 2000DX-0000406.
 PA (NOVO) NOVOTRANS AS.
 XX Hjort CM, Van den Hondel CMU, Punt PJ, Schuren FHJ, Christensen T;
 DR WPI: 2001-582455/55.
 XX WPI: 2001-582455/55.
 PT New fungal transcriptional activator, useful for increasing production
 PT of polypeptides or other products by the host cell. The invention
 PT which production or function of the transcriptional activator has been
 PT altered.
 XX Example 2; Page 50; 106pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to an isolated fungal polypeptide having
 CC transcriptional activation activity. In particular, the polypeptide is
 CC derived from Aspergillus niger or Aspergillus niger or Aspergillus
 CC oryzae (AB11065) or Aspergillus niger (AB11062). The invention also
 CC polypeptide comprising the sequence given in AB11062. The invention also
 CC relates to nucleic acids encoding the transcriptional activators;
 CC the production of the transcriptional activator in a host cell;
 CC cells for the production of the transcriptional activator; host fungal
 CC cells for the production of the transcriptional activator; host fungal
 CC activity or expression level of the transcriptional activator has been
 CC altered; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptides.
 CC the functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
 CC the functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
 CC insulin or an analogue thereof, human growth hormone, or the like
 CC transglutaminase or xylanase. Other polypeptides whose expression
 CC may be mediated using the transcriptional activator include: an antibody
 CC amylase, lipase, cellulase, chitinase, deoxyribonuclease, dextranase, esterase,
 CC cellulase, chitinase, cellulase, chitinase, cellulase, cellulase,
 CC alpha-galactosidase, beta-galactosidase, glucosylase, alpha-glucosidase,
 CC mannosidase, maltase, invertase, invertase, invertase, invertase,
 CC polyphenoloxidase, proteolytic enzyme, ribonuclease, transglutaminase or
 CC xylanase; a hormone or its variant, receptor or its portion; a regulatory
 CC protein; a structural protein; a reporter protein; or a transport the
 CC Aspergillus niger strain AB1.13 transcriptional activator pRTT gene
 CC mutant allele.
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3, 5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 303 GAGCTGCGCAACGAC 918
 Db 16 GAGCTGCGCAACGAC 1

RESULT 459
 AAB18486/53
 ID AAB18486/53 standard, DNA, 17 BP.
 AC AAB18486/53;
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DE A. niger strain AB1.13 pRTT gene mutant alpha PCR primer PRTT1.
 XX Transcriptional activator; pRTT; transcription factor;
 KM expression control; recombinant protein production;
 XX

DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 288.
 KW Human checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX NC W0200157206-A2.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US03504.
 XX
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (PAT/) PATNEY A R.
 XX
 XX Fattaway AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggan U, Bocher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI/ 2001-496922/54.
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 XX molecule, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 57; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 XX the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval. No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1268 TTTGCTAAACGGGCA 1283
 XX Db 16 TTTGCTAAACGGGCA 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 460
 XX AAH95178
 XX ID AAH95178 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAH95178;
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 603.
 XX
 XX Human checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX NC W0200157206-A2.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US03504.
 XX
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (PAT/) PATNEY A R.

XX Fattaway AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggan U, Bocher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI/ 2001-496922/54.
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 XX molecule, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 XX the exemplification of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 5 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 86.2%; Pval. No. 3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 795 GGTGACTCTTCGCT 810
 XX Db 2 GGTGACTCTTCGCT 17
 XX
 XX RESULT 461
 XX AAH95178
 XX ID AAH95178 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC AAH95178;
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 604.
 XX
 XX Human checkpoint kinase-1; Chk1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX NC W0200157206-A2.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001.
 XX
 XX 02-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US03504.
 XX
 XX 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179983.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (PAT/) PATNEY A R.
 XX
 XX Fattaway AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggan U, Bocher RN, Holman PS;
 XX WPI/ 2001-496922/54.
 XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid
 XX molecule, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1
 XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers
 XX
 XX Claim 4; Page 55; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 XX the exemplification of the invention.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 50.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 8; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 797 TTAGCAACTGCGAAG 812
 1 UGACACACCCACGAC 16
 Db 1 UGACACACCCACGAC 16

RESULT 462
 AAB95515/C
 T17 AAB95515 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAB95515;
 AC AAB95515;
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 779.
 XX Human checkpoint kinase-1, Chk1, antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO200157206-A2.
 XX 03-APR-2001.
 PD 02-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US03504.
 XX 03-FEB-2001; 2000US-0179983.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PAT/) PATWAY A.R.
 XX Fattaei AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen U, Boother RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX 09-OCT-2001.

Claim 4; Page 69; 11pp; English.
 The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 the exemplification of the invention.
 CC The exemplification of the invention.
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1269 TGGACAAACTGCGAAG 1284
 17 TGGACAAACTGCGAAG 2
 Db 17 TGGACAAACTGCGAAG 2

RESULT 463
 AAB95515/C
 T17 AAB95515 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAB95515;
 AC AAB95515;
 XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human Chk1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 940.
 XX Human checkpoint kinase-1, Chk1, antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;
 XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO200157206-A2.
 XX 03-APR-2001.
 PD 02-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US03504.
 XX 03-FEB-2001; 2000US-0179983.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (PAT/) PATWAY A.R.
 XX Fattaei AR, Jarvis T, McSwiggen U, Boother RN, Holman PS;
 PI WPI; 2001-496922/54.
 XX 09-OCT-2001.

Claim 4; Page 73; 11pp; English.
 The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of
 downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (Chk1)
 gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the
 treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by Chk1 levels,
 including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in
 the exemplification of the invention.
 CC The exemplification of the invention.
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 1 G; 7 U; 0 other;
 SQ Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 1269 TGGACAAACTGCGAAG 1284
 17 TGGACAAACTGCGAAG 2
 Db 17 TGGACAAACTGCGAAG 2

RESULT 464
 AAB95515/C
 T17 AAB95515 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AAB95515;
 AC AAB95515;
 XX 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)
 DE Human insulinoma-associated antigen, 1a-1 cDNA sequencing primer #1.
 XX Human insulinoma-associated antigen, 1a-1, regulatory factor;
 XX tumour marker; therapy; neuroendocrine tumour; cancer; primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO200157206-A2.
 XX 01-MAY-2001.
 PD 19-MAY-1994; 94US-0246689.
 XX 17-JUN-1992; 92US-0901715.
 XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.

Matches 14/ Conservative 0/ Mismatched 2/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/
 QY 416 ACCGACCTTCCTGGT 431
 Db 17 ACCGACCTTCCTGGT 2
 REFSEQ 473
 ID ABV75846 standard; DNA; 17 Bp.
 AC ABV75846;
 NC
 DX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTP, scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 792.
 DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTP; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; lung;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN EF1239046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 PF 28-JAN-2001; 2002EP-0001167.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006563.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006564.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006565.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006567.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006569.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX
 PA (AECM-) AECMICA INC.
 XX
 P1 Zhan J/
 PT WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT patterns, and for treating subjects having defects in HTP. -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 167; 718pp; English.
 XX
 PS The present invention relates to human testis expressed patched like
 PS protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV78763). HTPL
 PS has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 PS two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 PS codon in the last exon (6 or short), compared to HTP-L (L for long). HTPL
 PS shares an overall structure strongly imply that HTP plays a role similar
 PS to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTP is
 PS important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTP gene was
 PS useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTP.
 PS therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 PS much disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 PS HTP. HTP is expressed in testis, or adrenal, adult and
 PS foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, and
 PS skeletal muscle or colon function. HTP proteins and nucleic acids are
 PS clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 PS example from the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 Bp; 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Similarity 8.35; Positives 2;
 Matches 14/ Conservative 0/ Mismatched 2/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/
 QY 416 ACCGACCTTCCTGGT 431
 Db 16 ACCGACCTTCCTGGT 1
 REFSEQ 474
 ID ABV80340 standard; DNA; 17 Bp.
 AC ABV80340;
 NC
 DX 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTP, scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 1586.
 DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTP; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KW human testis expressed patched like protein; testis; adrenal; lung;
 KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 EN EF1239046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-NOV-2002.
 PF 28-JAN-2001; 2002EP-0001167.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006563.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006564.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006565.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US006567.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.
 XX
 PA (AECM-) AECMICA INC.
 XX
 P1 Zhan J/
 PT WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed patched like protein (HTPL),
 PT useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PT patterns, and for treating subjects having defects in HTP. -
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 271; 718pp; English.
 XX
 PS The present invention relates to human testis expressed patched like
 PS protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABV78763). HTPL
 PS has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 PS two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 PS codon in the last exon (6 or short), compared to HTP-L (L for long). HTPL
 PS shares an overall structure strongly imply that HTP plays a role similar
 PS to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTP is
 PS important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTP gene was
 PS useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTP.
 PS therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 PS much disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 PS HTP. HTP is expressed in testis, or adrenal, adult and
 PS foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, and
 PS skeletal muscle or colon function. HTP proteins and nucleic acids are
 PS clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 PS example from the invention.
 XX

CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP: 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.84; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 533 CCAGACGACCTGACGC 538
 17 CCGAGACGACCTGACGC 2

RESULT 477
 ABV90763/c
 ID ABV90763 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 ABV90763;

23-DEC-2002 (filed entry)
 Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1476.

Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 OS gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX BP1239051.A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00671.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-032820.

XX (ABCM) - AECMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

WP1; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1476; 60bp + sequence listing; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (1), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SEQ ID NO 1476), having a sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC fragment of the sequence comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids
 CC Human POSHL1, a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC intracellular protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream component of the Rho family small GTPase signalling pathway
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (1) and nucleic acids (11)
 CC encoding (1) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (11) is
 CC a gene therapy. (11) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring gene expression in cells capable of producing
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention.
 CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BP: 1 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.84; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 533 CCAGACGACCTGACGC 538
 16 CCGAGACGACCTGACGC 1

RESULT 478
 ABV91381/c
 ID ABV91381 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 ABV91381;

23-DEC-2002 (filed entry)
 Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2094.

Human; POSHL1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 OS gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX BP1239051.A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-000165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00671.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205.

XX (ABCM) - AECMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

WP1; 2002-684061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
 PT POSHL-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased
 PT expression or activity of human POSHL -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2094; 60bp + sequence listing; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (1), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SEQ ID NO 2094), having a sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC fragment of the sequence comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids
 CC Human POSHL1, a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC intracellular protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream component of the Rho family small GTPase signalling pathway
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (1) and nucleic acids (11)
 CC encoding (1) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and

CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway (1) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (1) and nucleic acid (11)
CC encoding (1) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1, including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (1) is
CC useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Dexamet
CC by the European Patent Office.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1124 CGGTCGTCGACAGC 1133
CC 17 CGGTCGTCGACAGC 2

AB091382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AB091382;

23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Human POSH1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2095.

Human; POSH1; 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;

Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;

gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

Homo sapiens.

EF1239051-N2.

11-SEP-2002.

28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0864751.

10-OCT-2001; 2001US-028205.

(ABCM-1) ABCMCA, INC.

Shannon M;

WPI; 2002-064061/74.

Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,

POSH-1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased

expression of activity of human POSH1 -

Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2095; 60bp + sequence flanking; English.

This invention relates to a isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling

protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (1) and a scanning oligonucleotide

acid (61, AB091399), a sequence having 651 sequence identity to (61).

CC (61) having 651 sequence identity to (61) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (1) and nucleic acid (11)
CC encoding (1) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1, including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (1) is
CC useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Dexamet
CC by the European Patent Office.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1124 CGGTCGTCGACAGC 1133
CC 16 CGGTCGTCGACAGC 1

AB091382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AB091382;

20-AUG-2002 (first entry)

Human KTCOM1; KTCOM1; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal;

gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;

kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W020024750-N2.

28-MAR-2002.

21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29665.

21-SEP-2001; 2001US-23467P.

27-SEP-2001; 2000US-216339P.

04-OCT-2001; 2000US-024453.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

23-JAN-2001; 2001US-0864751.

28-AUG-2001; 2001US-315675P.

(ABCM-1) ABCMCA, INC.

Zhang J;

WPI; 2002-479509/51.

CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC detect the presence of the disease in a patient.
 CC The presence of Clca1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP: 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity: 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Beet Local Similarity: 56.24; Seed No. 3,56-02;

Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1471 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 1486

|||||:|:|:|

Db 2 GAGGAGGCTGCTGCTG 17

RESULT 487

ID ABR00040 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

ABK53790

02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

Human Clca1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #161.

Human; chloride channel calcium activated 1; Clca1; 89; antiapoptotic;

antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; asthma;

chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;

oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;

seed/cysteine.

Homo sapiens.

MO200211574-42.

14-FEB-2002.

09-AUG-2001; 2001MO-US24970.

09-AUG-2001; 2000US-224383P.

(RIBO-) RIBOTRAX PHARM INC.

(SYN) SYNTREX USA LLC.

(TROM) TROMBON J.

Thompson J, McKenzie T, Ayers D, Symonowicz D;

group A.

NP1; 2002-217145/27.

Enzymatic polynucleotide that down regulates expression of chloride

channel calcium activated gene, useful for treating Chronic obstructive

pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis and asthma -

Claim 4; Page 55; 1529p; English.

The invention relates to enzymatic nucleic acid molecules that down
 CC regulate the expression of the gene encoding a Clca1 gene
 CC by blocking mRNA derived from the same, resulting in a reduction of
 CC useful as pharmaceutical agents for treating conditions such as chronic
 CC obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), chronic bronchitis, asthma, cystic
 CC fibrosis, and other conditions. The invention also relates to methods
 CC that are related to cell signaling and other conditions or conditions
 CC that are related to cell signaling and other conditions or conditions
 CC tissue. The sequences are useful for reducing Clca1 activity in a cell,
 CC hence, are useful for treatment of a patient having a condition
 CC associated with the level of Clca1, where the invention further comprises
 CC the use of the sequences in a cell, where the invention further comprises
 CC treatment, for example, oxygen therapy, bronchodilators, corticosteroids,
 CC anti-infectives, vaccinations, acetylcysteine and mucokinetic agents. The
 CC nucleic acids of the invention are also used as diagnostic tools to
 CC detect the presence of the disease in a patient.
 CC The presence of Clca1 RNA in a cell. This sequence represents an

CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP: 6 A; 3 C; 2 G; 6 U; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity: 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Beet Local Similarity: 56.24; Seed No. 3,56-02;

Matches 9; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1471 GAGAAATGCTATTAT 1486

|||||:|:|:|

Db 1 GAGGAGGCTGCTGCTG 16

RESULT 488

ID ABR00040 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABK53790

29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Human GIMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:32.

Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GIMP-1; hGIMP-1; heart;

muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

Homo sapiens.

MO200195254-42.

06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.

26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.

27-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US3039P.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06651.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06652.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06653.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06654.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06655.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06656.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06657.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06658.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US06659.

05-FEB-2001; 2001US-265860P.

(ABW-) ABWICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SC, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WB;

NP1; 2002-17946/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGIMP-1
 CC protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 CC hGIMP-1 protein ionization, comprises human
 CC myosin-like protein hGIMP-1.
 CC Disclaimers; SEQ ID 31; 219p; English.
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGIMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hGIMP-1 can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hGIMP-1. The protein and polynucleotide sequences
 CC can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
 CC hGIMP-1. The protein and polynucleotide sequences can be used as
 CC probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGIMP-1. The protein
 CC and polynucleotide sequences can be used as probes to detect,
 CC characterize and quantify hGIMP-1. The protein and polynucleotide
 CC sequences can be used as probes to detect, characterize and
 CC quantify hGIMP-1. The protein and polynucleotide sequences can
 CC be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGIMP-1.
 CC The protein and polynucleotide sequences can be used as probes
 CC to detect, characterize and quantify hGIMP-1. The protein and
 CC polynucleotide sequences can be used as probes to detect,
 CC characterize and quantify hGIMP-1. The protein and polynucleotide
 CC sequences can be used as probes to detect, characterize and
 CC quantify hGIMP-1. The protein and polynucleotide sequences can
 CC be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hGIMP-1.

CC hMDMP-1 procedure, as standards in assays used to determine the
CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP protein, as specific
CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency in hMDMP-1 protein, as specific biomolecule capture
CC probes for diagnosis of a disorder associated with the expression of
CC hMDMP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders, hMDMP-1 is localized to
CC screening of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC invention.
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.

Q0 Query Match
Q1 Beut Local Similarity 87.5% DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Q2 1439 TGGTCCCTGCTGATCTG 1454
Db 2 TGGTCCCTGCTGATCTG 17

RESULT 489
ID ABRN0041
ID ABRN0041 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABRN0041:

29-MAY-2002 (filed entry)

Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:33.
Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hMDMP-1; heart;
muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W0200132524-A2.

06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.

21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234639P.

27-SEP-2001; 2000US-236359P.

04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0224263.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00668.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

(ABCM) - ABCMICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chan W, Shannon WG;
WPI; 2002-17946/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1
protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human

myosin-like protein hMDMP-1 -
Diacetate; SEQ ID 33; 2149p; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequence of
hMDMP-1 can be used as probes to detect character-
ize and quantify hMDMP-1 mRNAs in samples, as amplification
substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
of hMDMP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the
concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP protein, as specific
biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
deficiency in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hMDMP-1 may be used for
diagnosis of a disorder associated with the expression of hMDMP-1, in
particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders hMDMP-1 is localized to
screening of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
invention.
N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.

Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 3 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 other;
Query Match
Beut Local Similarity 87.5% DB 1; Length 17;
Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Q1 1439 TGGTCCCTGCTGATCTG 1454
Db 1 TGGTCCCTGCTGATCTG 16

RESULT 490
ID ABRN01287
ID ABRN01287 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABRN01287:

29-MAY-2002 (filed entry)

Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1279.
Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hMDMP-1; heart;
muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W0200132524-A2.

06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US16981.

26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.

21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234639P.

27-SEP-2001; 2000US-236359P.

04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0224263.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00662.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00664.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in a electronic format directly from WITO
 CC at seq@wito.rwth-potsdam.de.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BF; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.93; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1209 CCCCAGACACGCTCT 1224
 CC 16 CCCCAGACACGCTCT 1
 CC
 CC RESULT 494
 CC AEN02712/c
 CC ID AEN02712 standard; DNA; 17 BF.
 CC AC AEN02712;
 CC DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 CC
 CC Human GMMP-1-17-mer scanning SRQ ID NO:4 sequence SRQ ID NO:2704.
 CC
 CC Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMMP-1; hMDMP-1; heart;
 CC muscle; myosin; disorder; gene therapy; pacemaker; heart disease;
 CC skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC W0200132534-A2.
 CC XX
 CC PD 06-DEC-2001.
 CC
 CC 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US016981.
 CC XX
 CC PR 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207455P.
 CC PR 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.
 CC PR 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.
 CC PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00658.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 CC PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 CC PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 CC (AECOM) AECOMICA INC.
 CC PA
 CC XX
 CC Gb Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WG;
 CC WPI; 2002-179446/73.
 CC
 CC New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1
 CC protein, and methods for using the antibodies to detect the presence of
 CC surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 CC myosin-like protein hMDMP-1 -
 CC
 CC Disclosure; SRQ ID 2704; 2149P; English.
 CC
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 are disclosed. The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize

CC and quantify hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for expressing the proteins. The hMDMP-1 protein or polypeptides may
 CC be used as immunogen, antigen, antibody and epitope for the diagnosis
 CC of hMDMP-1 protein variants and for detecting the presence of hMDMP-1
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP-1 protein, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/
 CC ionization, as diagnostic supplement in patients having specific
 CC disorders, as diagnostic supplement in patients having specific
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hMDMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hMDMP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to
 CC screening of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in a electronic format directly from WITO
 CC at seq@wito.rwth-potsdam.de.
 CC
 CC Sequence 17 BF; 5 A; 2 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.93; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1207 ATCCGACACGCTCT 1222
 CC 17 ATCCGACACGCTCT 2
 CC
 CC RESULT 495
 CC AEN02714/c
 CC ID AEN02714 standard; DNA; 17 BF.
 CC AC AEN02714;
 CC DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 CC
 CC Human GMMP-1-17-mer scanning SRQ ID NO:4 sequence SRQ ID NO:2706.
 CC
 CC Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMMP-1; hMDMP-1; heart;
 CC muscle; myosin; disorder; gene therapy; pacemaker; heart disease;
 CC skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC W0200132534-A2.
 CC XX
 CC PD 06-DEC-2001.
 CC
 CC 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US016981.
 CC XX
 CC PR 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207455P.
 CC PR 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.
 CC PR 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.
 CC PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00658.
 CC PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 CC PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 CC PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 CC (AECOM) AECOMICA INC.
 CC PA
 CC XX
 CC Gb Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WG;
 CC WPI; 2002-179446/73.

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1401 CGATGCTCCCTCCG 1417
 17 CAGTCCCTCCCTCCG 2
 DB

RESULT 492
 ID ABRN08092 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 ABRN08092;
 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT

Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8084.
 Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hGDMF-1; heart;
 muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WC000192524-X2.
 06-DEC-2001.
 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.
 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 (ABRM-1) ABRMCA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WB;
 WFI; 2002-179446/23.
 New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMF-1
 protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 myosin-like protein hGDMF-1.
 Disclouure; SEQ ID 8084; 2149p; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 protein 1 (hGDMF-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 hGDMF-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 hGDMF-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 and quantify hGDMF-1 expression in tissues, as amplification
 reagents to amplify hGDMF-1 sequences, and as probes for diagnosing
 hGDMF-1 related diseases. The hGDMF-1 protein and polynucleotide
 sequences can be used to provide substrates for antibody engineering
 of hGDMF-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 for expressing the proteins. The hGDMF-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize
 hGDMF-1 protein. The hGDMF-1 proteins or polypeptides may be used
 as probes for diagnosing hGDMF-1 related diseases. The hGDMF-1
 concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMF-1 protein, as specific
 biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption

isolation, as therapeutic immunogen in patients having specific
 diseases, as hGDMF-1 production and in vaccines or for replacement
 therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMF-1 may be used for
 diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMF-1, in
 particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMF-1 is localized to
 the heart and skeletal muscle tissue. The hGDMF-1 protein and
 screening of the hGDMF-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WFO
 at ftp.wfo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.
 CC at ftp.wfo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.
 CC
 Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 0.98; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1401 CGATGCTCCCTCCG 1416
 16 CAGTCCCTCCCTCCG 1
 DB

RESULT 500
 ABRN08120
 ID ABRN08120 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 ABRN08120;
 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DT

Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8112.
 Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hGDMF-1; heart;
 muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 WC000192524-X2.
 06-DEC-2001.
 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.
 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 (ABRM-1) ABRMCA INC.
 Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WB;
 WFI; 2002-179446/23.
 New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMF-1
 protein, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 myosin-like protein hGDMF-1.
 Disclouure; SEQ ID 8112; 2149p; English.

PR 27-SEP-2001; 2000US-23339P.
 PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000US-0023463.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 PA (ABCM) - AEMICA INC.
 GA Y, JI Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 WPI; 2002-17946/73.
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hbdmfp-1
 PT proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hbdmfp-1 -
 PT Discllosure; SEQ ID 9445; 214P; English.
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein. The protein can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX protein can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX hbdmfp-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 XX and quantify hbdmfp-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hbdmfp-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize
 XX hbdmfp-1 proteins, as standards in assays of sample proteins, as specific
 XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 XX deficiency in hbdmfp-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hbdmfp-1, in
 XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders, hbdmfp-1, is localized to
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 XX screening of the hbdmfp-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WPIO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_seq_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; Length 17;
 XX Gene Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e-02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1270 GGCACAAAGCGGACAA 1285
 XX
 XX 17 GGCACAAAGCGGACAA 2
 XX
 XX RESULT 503
 XX ID 03090454
 XX NC ABB09454
 XX DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX PR Human GDMFP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:9446.
 XX DE Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMFP-1; hbdmfp-1; heart;
 XX

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorders; aplom; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W0200192524-42.
 XX
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US316981.
 XX
 XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-233467P.
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-233467P.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.
 XX (ABCM) - AEMICA INC.
 XX GA Y, JI Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX WPI; 2002-17946/73.
 XX
 XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hbdmfp-1
 XX proteins, or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 XX myosin-like protein hbdmfp-1 -
 XX Discllosure; SEQ ID 9446; 214P; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hbdmfp-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hbdmfp-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 XX hbdmfp-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 XX and quantify hbdmfp-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hbdmfp-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize
 XX hbdmfp-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hbdmfp proteins, as specific
 XX biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 XX deficiency in hbdmfp-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hbdmfp-1, in
 XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders, hbdmfp-1, may be used for
 XX screening of the hbdmfp-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 XX invention.
 XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WPIO
 XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_seq_sequence.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; Length 17;
 XX Gene Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e-02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1270 GGCACAAAGCGGACAA 1285
 XX
 XX 16 GGCACAAAGCGGACAA 1

[illegible][illegible]

CC resistance, porphyrin herbicide resistance or triazine resistance),
 CC disease resistance, modified oil production, modified starch production
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linoleic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP, 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

RESULT 506

ABK6700

ABK6700 standard, DNA, 17 BP.

ABK6700;

09-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Waxy starch production genome altering oligonucleotide #356.

CC Chromosomal genomic alteration; genome altering oligonucleotide; PCR, ss;
 CC (methyl, modification) DNA modification; phosphotransferase linkage;
 CC (e.g. increased starch or production of waxy starch), altered floral
 CC morphology (e.g. male-sterile plants) or modified fatty acid content
 CC (e.g. reduced palmitate, increased stearate or reduced linoleic acid).
 CC The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino mutants for the
 CC analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP, 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

RESULT 507

ABK30820

ABK30820 standard, DNA, 17 BP.

ABK30820;

21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

CC Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA, genotype; polymorphism;
 CC immunogenetic; transmembrane; genomic disease; gp.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications
 CC consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more
 CC phosphotransferase linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or
 CC more of the above. The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino
 CC mutants for the analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome
 CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

RESULT 508

ABK30820

ABK30820 standard, DNA, 17 BP.

ABK30820;

21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

CC Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA, genotype; polymorphism;
 CC immunogenetic; transmembrane; genomic disease; gp.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

RESULT 509

ABK30820

ABK30820 standard, DNA, 17 BP.

ABK30820;

21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

CC Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA, genotype; polymorphism;
 CC immunogenetic; transmembrane; genomic disease; gp.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

CC chemical modifications of the oligonucleotide. The chemical modifications

CC consist of o-methyl modification, an RNA modification, two or more

CC phosphotransferase linkages on a terminus, or a combination of any two or

CC more of the above. The oligonucleotides are also useful for producing albino

CC mutants for the analysis of photosynthetic processes. This sequence represents a genome

CC altering oligonucleotide of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

RESULT 510

ABK30820

ABK30820 standard, DNA, 17 BP.

ABK30820;

21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

CC Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA, genotype; polymorphism;
 CC immunogenetic; transmembrane; genomic disease; gp.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query March 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1432 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 1447

17 CTTCTGCTGACCTGCTG 2

RESULT 511

ABK30820

ABK30820 standard, DNA, 17 BP.

ABK30820;

21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 309.

CC Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA, genotype; polymorphism;
 CC immunogenetic; transmembrane; genomic disease; gp.

Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 other;

CC individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
CC organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,
CC and other tissues and organs, and the possibility
CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14/ Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

135 CTTGCACTGCACTGCACTGCA 210

Db 1 CAACTGCACTGCACTGCA 16

RESULT 508

ABJ31140 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

ABJ31140;

21-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 639.

Human, human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;

immunogenetic; transplantation; genetic disease; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W0200192572-A1.

06-DEC-2001.

01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-3794652.

01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.

(NINE) NISSHINBO IND INC.

(STST-) SYSTEM RES INC.

Inoue H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M,

WPI; 2002-120794/16.

Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing useful for judging HLA genotypes

of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when

transplanting between them -

Claim 10; Page 212; 345pp; Japanese.

The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen

(HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 base

sequences corresponding to HLA class II antigens are immobilized, and the

containing gene polymorphisms as alloantigens have been immobilized as

primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene

polymorphism. The method is useful for judging HLA genotype of

individuals, and is especially useful for identifying individuals for

transplanting between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of

organ and tissue for transplantation e.g. of bone marrow, kidney, liver,

pancreas, Langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, susceptibility of

diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14/ Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1179 GTTCGCACTGCACTGCA 1194

Db 1 CTTGCACTGCACTGCA 16

RESULT 509

ABJ24613/C

ABJ24613;

07-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene amplifying reverse RT-PCR primer.

Heterologous protein secretion; unfolded protein responses; UPF; lipase;

cellulase; carboxylase; industry; purification; reverse transcription;

HAC1 gene; RT-PCR primer; ss.

Trichoderma reesei.

US2001034045-A1.

23-MAR-2001; 2001UE-0816277.

24-MAR-2000; 2000US-0534692.

(GENEV) GENENCOR INT INC.

Penttila MB, Ward M, Wang H, Valkonen MT, Salosjoki MJA;

WPI; 2002-033728/04.

Increasing secretion of heterologous proteins e.g. lipase and cellulase

in eukaryotic cells useful in industry to increase production and

facilitate purification, by inducing an elevated unfolded protein

response -

Example 4; Page 13; 56pp; English.

The present invention relates to methods for increasing the secretion

of heterologous protein in eukaryotic cells by inducing an elevated

protein response in the cells, the method comprising the steps of: (a)

elevated UPF by increasing the presence of proteins such as HAC1

HAC1, PTC1 or IRE1 in cells. The method and sequences are useful

for increasing the secretion of heterologous proteins (e.g. lipase,

cellulase, carboxylase) in eukaryotic cells useful in industry

to increase production and facilitate purification; PCR primer

present DNA sequence is a RT (reverse transcription)-PCR primer

which is used for amplifying Trichoderma reesei HAC1 gene.

Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval. No. 3.5e+02;

Matches 14/ Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

381 CTTGCACTGCACTGCA 396

16 CTTGCACTGCACTGCA 1

RESULT 510

ABJ24731/C

ABJ24731;

12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

Tumour suppression related human fakutin oligo SEQ ID NO 370.

XX Homo sapiens.
 XX MO2003025175-A2.
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1804208.
 PR 17-SEP-2002; 2001FR-0011978.
 PR (NOTE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telemann A, Jampou R, Tuijinder M;
 XX WPJ; 2003-313353/30.
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 PS Disclosure; Page 198; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC a sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti) sense reagents,
 CC for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides and vectors containing the polypeptides are useful for the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for the
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumour or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schistosomiasis. Analyses of the expression of the 17 mer sequence in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptides and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips and microarrays. The polypeptides and antibodies can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fibroblast oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5' A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval. No.3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 149; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1176 CTTCTCTCGAGACATC 1131
 XX 16 CTTCTCTCGAGACATC 1

XX RESULT 513
 XX 12-SEP-2002
 XX ABR36226 standard; Ddb, 17 BP.
 XX ABR36226;
 AC
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression related human fibroblast oligo SEQ ID No 1863.
 XX
 XX Cyclo-oxygenase, a nuclear neuroprotective, neurotrophic neuroleptic, gene chip
 XX anti-sense, sense, tumour cell, gene therapy, tumour suppression, disease;
 XX schistosomiasis, protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fibroblast, ds.
 XX human fibroblast, ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.

XX
 XX MO2003025175-A2.
 XX 27-MAR-2003.
 PD 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1804208.
 PR 17-SEP-2002; 2001FR-0011978.
 PR (NOTE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
 XX Telemann A, Jampou R, Tuijinder M;
 XX WPJ; 2003-313353/30.
 PT New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
 XX associated with tumors and cell degeneration, also related
 XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
 PS Disclosure; Page 250; 720pp; French.

XX The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
 CC given in the polynucleotide from the 17 mer sequence a sequence with, after
 CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence a sequence with, after
 CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
 CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC a sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
 CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
 CC e.g. as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti) sense reagents,
 CC for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
 CC polypeptides and vectors containing the polypeptides are useful for the
 CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for the
 CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
 CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumour or cell
 CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
 CC schistosomiasis. Analyses of the expression of the 17 mer sequence in
 CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
 CC diseases. The polypeptides can also be used to generate antibodies, and
 CC both the polypeptides and antibodies are useful as components of protein
 CC chips and microarrays. The polypeptides and antibodies can be used in gene
 CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
 CC related human fibroblast oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5' A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval. No.3.5e+02;
 XX Matches 157; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1557 ATGACCTCCAGACAGC 1512
 XX 2 ATGACCTCCAGACAGC 17

XX RESULT 514
 XX 12-SEP-2002
 XX ABR36850 standard; Ddb, 17 BP.
 XX ABR36850;
 AC
 XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Tumour suppression related human fibroblast oligo SEQ ID No 2487.
 XX
 XX Cyclo-oxygenase, a nuclear neuroprotective, neurotrophic, neuroleptic, gene chip
 XX anti-sense, sense, tumour cell, gene therapy, tumour suppression, disease;
 XX schistosomiasis, protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
 XX human fibroblast, ds.
 XX human fibroblast, ds.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX MO2003025175-A2.

XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; Inosyme; zinzyme;
 XX G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 XX chemopreventive; chemoprevention; chemopreventive; chemopreventive;
 XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 XX chemotherapeutic; docetaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 XX cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide;
 XX cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide;
 XX rheumatoid arthritis; rheumatoid; Crohn's disease; asthma; diabetes;
 XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 XX transplant; graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX se.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US000217568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX PD 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX PR 17-DEC-1992; 92US-0987112.
 XX PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0779216.
 XX PA (STN)/ STINGCOMB D T.
 XX (DBA//) DRAPER K G.
 XX STINGCOMB DT, Mowhysen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/72.
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 33; 72pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1) which down
 XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 XX kappa B (NFkB), where (1) is an inosyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme
 XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 XX (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 XX cyclophosphamide, docetaxel, fluorouracil, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 XX cyclophosphamide or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory diseases such as
 XX rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury/
 XX central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis/
 XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 12.8; DB 1;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3; se02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1231 CTCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1246
 DB 16 CTCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
 RESUME 519
 ACN07803/C
 ID ACN07803 standard; RMW, 17 BP.
 ACN07803;
 DT 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX NFKB sub-unit mediating zinzyme substrate #202.
 XX Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; Inosyme; zinzyme;
 XX G-cleaver; amberyzyme; cancer; REL-A activity; breast cancer; human;
 XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; brain cancer;
 XX chemopreventive; chemoprevention; chemopreventive; chemopreventive;
 XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; REL-A-specific inhibitor;
 XX chemotherapeutic; docetaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 XX cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide; cyclophosphamide;
 XX rheumatoid arthritis; rheumatoid; Crohn's disease; asthma; diabetes;
 XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; sepsis;
 XX transplant; graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX se.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US000217568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX PD 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-0291932.
 XX PR 17-DEC-1992; 92US-0987112.
 XX PR 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0779216.
 XX PA (STN)/ STINGCOMB D T.
 XX (DBA//) DRAPER K G.
 XX STINGCOMB DT, Mowhysen J, Draper KG;
 XX WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 XX Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulates expression
 XX of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 XX treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases -
 XX Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1) which down
 XX regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
 XX kappa B (NFkB), where (1) is an inosyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or amberyzyme
 XX configuration. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 XX cancer and is useful for down-regulating REL-A activity in a cell, for
 XX (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of REL-A gene, in
 XX the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
 XX antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 XX cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 XX multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 XX therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, REL-A-specific inhibitors or
 XX cyclophosphamide, docetaxel, fluorouracil, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 XX cyclophosphamide or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 XX acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory diseases such as
 XX rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 XX rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury/
 XX central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis/
 XX sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC peripheral nerve injury, inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC intestinal inflammation, the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
CC
CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3-se-02;
CC Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC
CC 1519 AACGAGCCATCTGCG 1534
CC
CC 16 AACGAGCCATCTGCG 1

CC
CC RESULT 520
CC ACD09053/c
CC ACD09053 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

CC ACD09053;

CC 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)

CC NFkB sub-unit modulating antibody substrate #216.

CC Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFkB; Inozyme; zinzyme;
CC lung cancer; prostate cancer; NSCLC; breast cancer; human;
CC cervical cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; pancreatic cancer;
CC oesophageal cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
CC lymphoma; glioma; multiple resistant cancer; NS-A-specific inhibitor;
CC cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil; methotrexate;
CC rheumatoid arthritis; resveratrol; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischemia;
CC rheumatoid arthritis; resveratrol; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischemia;
CC transplant rejection; inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease;
CC allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
CC #8.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC US2002177568-A1.

CC 28-NOV-2002.

CC 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.

CC 15-JUN-1994; 94US-0293932.

CC 07-DEC-1992; 92US-0983132.

CC 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0245466.

CC 23-DEC-1996; 96US-0779316.

CC (STIN)/ STINGCOM D T.

CC (MCSM)/ MCSMCOM J.

CC (DBA)/ DBAPER K G.

CC Schindomb DZ, Kneysgen J, Draper KJ,

CC WPI; 2003-340953/12.

CC Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which down regulates expression

CC of a sequence encoding a protein that is useful for

CC treating cancer, inflammatory disorders and autoimmune disease

CC Claim 3; Page 55; 72pp; English.

CC The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1) which down
CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a subunit of nuclear factor
CC kappa B (NFkB), where (1) is an inozyme, zinzyme, G-cleaver or antibody
CC conjugation. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
CC a patient having a condition associated with the level of NFkB.
CC (1) is useful for cleaving RNA comprising a sequence of Bst-X-gene, in
CC the presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg²⁺. The enzymatic and
CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
CC prostate, colorectal, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
CC multiple resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
CC therapies such as monoclonal antibodies, NS-A-specific inhibitors or
CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, methotrexate,
CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory disease such as
CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, graft
CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury
CC (central nervous system (CNS) and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
CC peripheral nerve injury, inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
CC intestinal inflammation, the substrate of a novel
CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;
CC
CC Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;
CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred.No.3-se-02;
CC Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC
CC 1519 AACGAGCCATCTGCG 1534
CC
CC 17 AACGAGCCATCTGCG 2

CC RESULT 521

CC AEX77386 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

CC AEX77386;

CC 03-APR-2003 (first entry)

CC Human Ikb gene 5' splice donor site for Exon 5.

CC Ikb responsive C/EBP-like anchor gene; Ikb; cancer;
CC tumour growth inhibitor; cytostatic gene therapy; tumour;
CC lymphoblastic leukemia; lung carcinoma; dry, human; mouse.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC MO20027864-A2.

CC 10-OCT-2002.

CC 02-MAR-2002; 2002MO-0510350.

CC 02-APR-2001; 2001US-2801079.

CC (UTSF-) UNIV SOUTH FLORIDA.

CC Kerr MG, Wang J;

CC WPI; 2003-102333/09.

CC A new isolated Ikb-responsive and beige-like anchor polypeptide useful

CC for inhibiting growth of tumors in a patient

CC Example 5; Page 45; 79pp; English.

CC This invention relates to a novel isolated Ikb-responsive and beige-

CC like Anchor (Iba) polypeptide which may be used to inhibit tumor growth. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to suppress Iba function and inhibit tumor growth. CC The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may be used to inhibit tumor growth in gene therapy. CC Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumor growth that comprises administering to the patient an agent that suppresses Iba function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of the Iba gene or a component of the Iba gene, a polypeptide fragment of the Iba gene or an RNA sequence of the Iba gene, a polypeptide fragment of the Iba gene or a variant or an RNA sequence of the Iba gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumor or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, uterine myeloid sarcoma, and other cancers. The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the scope of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP: 6 A; 2 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 1; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1576 GGTCTCGAGAGACCA 1591
DB 2 GTCTCTCGAGAGACCA 17

RESULT 522

AB265930 Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

AB265930 Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

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Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #42.

CC acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, and other cancers. The invention also comprises an interfering RNA sequence which may be used to suppress Iba function and inhibit tumor growth. CC The polypeptide and small interfering RNA (siRNA) molecules of the invention may be used to inhibit tumor growth in gene therapy. CC Also disclosed is a method for inhibiting tumor growth that comprises administering to the patient an agent that suppresses Iba function in the patient. The agent may be a polynucleotide fragment of the Iba gene or a component of the Iba gene, a polypeptide fragment of the Iba gene or an RNA sequence of the Iba gene, a polypeptide fragment of the Iba gene or a variant or an RNA sequence of the Iba gene. The method of the invention may be used to treat a patient who is suffering from a tumor or a cancer, such as breast, prostate, melanoma, cervical or colorectal cancer, uterine myeloid sarcoma, and other cancers. The present sequence represents a DNA sequence used within the scope of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP: 3 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02; Mismatches 1; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

320 CCGAGGCGGCGAGCG 335
DB 2 CCGAGGCGGCGAGCG 17

RESULT 523

AB265930 Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

AB265930 Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

21-MAR-2003 (first entry)

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

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Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

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Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

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Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

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Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #488.

XX 21-OCT-2002.

PF 21-MAR-2001; 2002NO-1801737.

XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001NO-1800546.

XX (INM) JENSEN INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX De Villatery J, Moshou D, Fischer A;

XX NPI; 2003-010866/01.

XX New ARTEMIS nucleic acid coding for a protein involved in V(D)J
recombination and/or DNA repair; useful for treating and diagnosing
severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 66; 71pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an Artemis nucleic acid coding for a protein
involved in V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair. Sequences of the
invention are useful for treating severe combined immunodeficiencies
(SCID) or cancer. They are also useful for diagnosing a patient.
The invention also relates to a method for diagnosing a patient
for an immune deficiency or a carriage of a mutation increasing the risk
of progressing to have such a disease. Peptides of the invention are used
for preparing antibodies. The invention is useful in gene therapy.
XX The invention relates to a PCR primer used to amplify human Artemis
exon 1 DNA.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1168 GCACGCTCTCTGTC 1183

XX 16 GCACGCTCTCTGTC 1

XX RESULT 527

XX AB077390/C

XX AB077390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AB077390;

XX 29-JUN-2003 (first entry)

XX human; Artemis gene; DNA repair factor; metallo beta-lactamase; RS-SCID;

XX primer; ss. 10; severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID); cancer; PCR;

XX Homo sapiens.

XX M020277228-A1.

XX 03-OCT-2002.

XX 22-MAR-2001; 2001NO-1800546.

XX (INM) JENSEN INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.

XX De Villatery J, Moshou D, Fischer A;

XX NPI; 2003-020937/01.

XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule of the Artemis gene, useful for
diagnosing or treating SCID or cancer.

XX Example 1; Page 63; 71pp; English.

XX PCR primers AB077390-AB077416 were used to amplify exons of the human
Artemis gene. This gene encodes a V(D)J recombination and/or DNA repair
factor that belongs to the metallo beta-lactamase superfamily, and whose
functions give rise to the human SCID. The invention relates to a nucleic
acid sequence of the human Artemis gene or its nucleic acid is useful for
diagnosing or treating severe combined immunodeficiencies (SCID) or
cancer.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1168 GCACGCTCTCTGTC 1183

XX 16 GCACGCTCTCTGTC 1

XX RESULT 528

XX AB077466 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AB077466;

XX 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Myt1e DHR mutagenesis PCR primer B01-1857.

XX TNF; murine; tumour necrosis factor; tumour necrosis factor receptor;

XX TNF-R; tumour necrosis factor binding protein; TNF-BP; tumour; PCR;

XX primer; ss.

XX Mus musculus.

XX Synthetic.

XX EP93438-A.

XX 24-OCT-1990.

XX 06-APR-1990; 90BP-010624.

XX 21-APR-1989; 8908-391301.

XX 21-JUN-1989; 89DS-3920282.

XX (BOH) ROBERTSON INSTITUTE INT GENH.

XX (SYND) SYNROGEN INC.

XX Hauptmann R, Hameler A, Maurer-Rosy I, Strassow C;

XX WPI; 1990-321987/43.

XX DNA encoding TNF binding protein and TNF-receptor - used in tumour

XX treatment and to understand mechanism to TNF action

XX Example 8; Page 25; 51pp; German.

XX This invention describes novel polynucleotide sequences encoding tumour

XX necrosis factor (TNF) receptor (TNF-R) or TNF binding protein (TNF-BP)

XX The products of the invention are useful in pharmaceutical compositions

XX for prophylaxis or treatment of human tumours and to understand the

XX mechanism of TNF action. This sequence a nucleic acid PCR primer used to

XX amplify the human TNF gene. The invention also relates to a nucleic acid

XX pB0-CHV1 and pB0-CHV2 associated with the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

07 1024 GGCTTCCTCCCTCCG 1039
 DB 16 GGCTTCCTCCCTCCG 1

RESULT 529

AA02522/c

ID AA02522 standard; DNM; 18 BP.

AA02522;

25-MAR-2003 (updated)

21-MAR-1992 (liter entry)

PA0-CMV1 primer EBI-1857.

Interferon C-glycosylation; ss.

Synthetic.

DE04021317-A.

16-JAN-1992.

10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.

10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.

(BOEH) BOHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.

Hämmer A, Adolf G;

WPI; 1992-025465/04.

O-glycosylated alpha-interferon, used as medicament - isolated following secretion into conditioned medium of mammalian cells contg. a suitable expression plasmid

Example 1; Page 3; 24pp; German.

Primer EBI-2625 (AA02522) and EBI-1857 (AA02522) are used in PCR

of pMD-CMV13. pMD-CMV15 and pMD-CMV19 (AA020765).

See also AA020764-66 and AA02517-29.

(Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1024 GGCTTCCTCCCTCCG 1039

16 GGCTTCCTCCCTCCG 1

RESULT 530

AA020739/c

ID AA020739 standard; DNM; 18 BP.

AA020739;

25-MAR-2003 (updated)

09-JAN-2003 (updated)

19-MAR-1992 (liter entry)

PCMV1 primer EBI-1857.

Primer; PCR; pMD-CMV13; SV40; DHFR; ss.

Synthetic.

MO9201055-A.

23-JAN-1992.

06-JUL-1991; 91NO-EP01266.

12-NOV-1990; 90DE-4035877.

10-JUL-1990; 90DE-4021917.

(BOEH) BOHRINGER INGELHEIM INT GMBH.

Adolf G, Hämmer A, Aborn HJ, Kalsner I, Maurerfogy I;

WPI; 1992-056870/07.

O-glycosylated alpha-interferon - used for treatment of

viral of tumour diseases

Example 1; Page 20; 104pp; English.

Variant of pMD-CMV1 (AA020739) may be produced, e.g. pMD-CMV15

(AA020730) and EBI-1857 (AA020739) are used

for the screening of pMD-CMV1

Primer EBI-2625 binds near the SV40 poly(A) site (position 1280 of

pMD-CMV1) and contains restriction sites for XbaI and KpnI in the

5' flanking region. The DHFR minigene (position 2525 in pMD-CMV1)

of the DHFR minigene (position 2525 in pMD-CMV1)

(Updated on 09-JAN-2003 to add missing OS field.)

(Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1024 GGCTTCCTCCCTCCG 1039

16 GGCTTCCTCCCTCCG 1

RESULT 531

AA026548

ID AA026548 standard; DNM; 18 BP.

AA026548;

08-JAN-1993 (liter entry)

Control probe #3 for carcinoembryonic antigen gene.

Immunosuppressants; immunofluorescence; treatment; diagnosis; screening;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

HER-2/neu; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence; immunofluorescence;

KM Enzyme, uric acid oxidase; allanilic acid, hydrogen peroxide; CO₂
 XX production; blood; urine; deamination; salt; 0.9; 0.9; 80.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX BPS1668-82.
 XX
 PD 09-JUN-1993.
 XX
 PD 02-DEC-1992; 92BP-0311004.
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-1991; 91BP-0320525.
 FR
 XX (KTCM) KTCM HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD.
 XX
 PI Arama M, Hasegawa M, Hashimoto Y, Ishino S, Iwata K, Teishima S,
 PI Yagasaki M, Yamaguchi K, Yano K, Yokoyama Y,
 DM WRI; 1993-18488/23.
 XX
 PT DNA encoding uricase and process for producing uricase - used in
 PT fermenting uric acid content of blood or urine and in salt
 XX drying kit, etc.
 XX Example; Page 13; 22pp; English.
 PS
 CC The sequence is that of the portion of the uricase gene
 CC corresponding to the N-terminal of uricase which has been mutated,
 CC without altering the coded amino acids, as part of the construction
 CC of a recombinant uricase gene.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct RM field.)
 CC
 BQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3-8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1490 GAGCTGATGATGACAA 1505
 DB 17 GAGCTGATGATGACAA 2
 RESULT 535
 AAGT2266/C
 ID AAGT2266 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 AC AAGT2266;
 XX
 PD 09-JUN-1995 (file entry)
 XX
 PD Cellulomonas flaviginea uricase mutagenic PCR primer.
 DE
 DE Cellulomonas flaviginea SK-4; uricase; catalase katG gene; katB gene;
 KM lactate dehydrogenase; acetate kinase; tyrosine phosphatase;
 KM recombinant alkaline phosphatase; beta-galactosidase; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX JPB6245762-A.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-1994.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1993; 93BP-0036424.
 XX
 PD 25-FEB-1993; 93BP-0036424.
 PR (KTCM) KTCM HAKKO KOGYO KK.
 XX
 PD WRI; 1993-321275/10.
 DR
 CC Prep. of oxidase - using catalase deficient Escherichia sp.

XX Example 1; page 13; 15pp; Japanese.
 CC
 CC Pfrase AAGT2265-072266 were used to introduce mutations into the
 CC uricase gene from Cellulomonas flaviginea SK-4. The third base of
 CC the fourth codon from the N-terminal was changed to a T and the TGA
 CC coding sequence was cloned into plasmid pUT18. A catalase-deficient
 CC strain of bacteria was prepared by substituting the katG and katB
 CC genes with katG-CAT and katB-RNA fusion genes. The catalase-
 CC deficient bacteria were transformed with the recombinant production
 CC of uricase by transforming them with pUT18.
 CC
 BQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3-8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 GY 1490 GAGCTGATGATGACAA 1505
 DB 17 GAGCTGATGATGACAA 2
 RESULT 536
 AAGT2251/C
 ID AAGT2251 standard; RNA; 18 BP.
 AC
 AC AAGT2251;
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-2003 (updated)
 XX
 PD 21-MAR-1993 (file entry)
 XX
 DB Streptococcus sp. Bgal gene HBS RNA fragment.
 XX
 KM Xylanase; acidophilic; thermotolerant; XYL I, XYL II; plant biomass;
 KM hemicellulase; beta-1,4 bond; xylosidic chain; xylan; D-xylose; paper;
 KM pulp; chlorine bleaching; feed; beta-glucan; cellulose; lignin; ds.
 CC
 CC Streptococcus sp.
 CC US5871730-A.
 XX
 PD 16-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PD 29-JUL-1994; 94DS-0282197.
 XX
 PD 29-JUL-1994; 94DS-0282197.
 PR (YOSH) UNITI SHERBOONE.
 XX
 PD Beaulieu C, Brezina R, Dery CV;
 PD WRI; 1996-141368/14.
 XX
 CC New acidophilic and thermostable xylanase enzymes from Actinonadura
 CC sp. 111. The enzymes were purified by ion exchange chromatography
 CC and used to degrade hemicellulose and xylose xylan
 CC wood pulp.
 CC
 OS Example 7; Fig 7; 60pp; English.
 CC
 CC This invention describes the use of novel acidophilic and thermostable
 CC xylanase enzymes (XYL I and XYL II) from Actinonadura sp. 111 which
 CC retain their activity under harsh industrial conditions (e.g. high
 CC temperature or wide pH ranges) and may be secreted by recombinant host
 CC cells. The enzymes are used to degrade hemicellulose and xylose xylan
 CC a large group of hemicellulase enzymes and function by cutting the
 CC beta-1,4 bonds within the xylosidic chain of xylan (a polymer of D-xylose
 CC residues that is a major constituent of hemicellulose). This means that
 CC the enzymes are used to break down the structure of the material, thereby
 CC the bleaching process by degrading the structure of the material.
 CC XYL I and XYL II may also be used to treat feed by degrading a
 CC mixture with a high beta-glucan or cellulose content. XYL I and XYL II
 CC retain their activity at high temperatures (e.g. 70 deg. C) and at low

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 784 GCGGCTGACCAAGCTG 799
 DB 1 GCGCTGCGCCAGAGTGG 16

RESULT 539

AAK71745
 AAK71745 standard; RNA, 18 BP.

XX AAK71745;
 AC AAK71745;

XX 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE Human KDR VEGF receptor hairpin ribozyme substrate #43.

XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor, VEGF receptor, FLT-1;
 KM ftk-1; KDR; hammetthead ribozymes; hairpin ribozymes; cleavage;
 KM tumour angiogenesis; peroxalate; rheumatoid arthritis; ocular disease;
 KM fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 KM foetal liver kinase 1; aa.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Homo sapiens.

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NC AAK62716;
 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Granule bound starch synthase hairpin substrate SEQ ID NO:591.

XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GDS; target; substrate;
 KM granule bound starch synthase; hammetthead ribozymes; hairpin ribozymes;
 KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plants; cleavage; canola plant;
 KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; aa.

XX Zea mays.

XX Zea mays.

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XX Zea mays.

NC AAK62716;
 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Granule bound starch synthase hairpin substrate SEQ ID NO:591.

XX Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GDS; target; substrate;
 KM granule bound starch synthase; hammetthead ribozymes; hairpin ribozymes;
 KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plants; cleavage; canola plant;
 KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; aa.

XX Zea mays.

XX Zea mays.

XX Zea mays.

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XX Zea mays.

CC alignment/idea can also be used to analyze function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and chemopreventively, e.g., in
 CC cases of cancer or (depending type) for stimulating the immune system.

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 8 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3,8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1084 CCCCCCTTCCTCCCC 1099

DB 18 CCCCCCTTCCTCCCC 3

RESULT 548

AAV41659

AAV41659 standard; cDNA, 18 BP.

AAV41659;

26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

Nucleotide sequence of probe 2.

CTM4 hexameric fusion protein; antigen-presenting cell; CD8; B7;

T cell activation; immunosuppressant; transplant rejection;

probe; hybridization; ss.

Synthetic

How amplens

MO9831820-A1.

23-JUL-1998.

19-JAN-1998; 98NC-K80009.

18-JAN-1997; 97XR-0001360.

(BOKY-) BONYUNG PARK.

Chung Y;

WPI, 1998-01116/35.

Hexameric fusion protein of CTM4 with immunoglobulin fragment -

PT also related nucleic acid, vectors and transfected cells, useful as

immunosuppressants

Example 4; Page 7; 28pp; English.

This is the nucleotide sequence of a probe used in the method of the

invention involving the production of hexameric fusion proteins. It

consists of a 18 bp or antigen-presenting cell, block the binding of CTM4 or

CD8 (B7) or CD28 (B7) or CD28 (B7) or CD28 (B7) or CD28 (B7) or CD28 (B7)

are useful as immunosuppressants for e.g. preventing transplant

rejection.

Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3,8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

863 TCTATACCTCTGAGTC 878

DB 2 TCTATACCTCTGAGTC 17

RESULT 549

AAV30160/2

AAV30160 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AAV30160;

14-SEP-1998 (first entry)

Protein kinase catalytic subunit PCR primer 317.

Severe combined immunodeficiency disease; SCID; horse; diagnosis;

DNA-dependent protein kinase; PCR; primer; da.

Synthetic.

Equus caballus.

MO9821367-A1.

22-MAY-1998.

14-NOV-1997; 97NC-US21066.

15-NOV-1996; 96US-0031261.

(TEEA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.

Meake K;

WPI, 1998-297967/26.

DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit - useful for

determining equine severe combined immunodeficiency alleles

Example 3; Page 19; 98pp; English.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

Primer 317 was used in an RT-PCR strategy to clone and sequence

equine DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit transcripts.

QY 746 AGAGGACGACGACGACG 761
 ID AAGG4737/C
 DB 3 KCCACGACGACGACG 18

RESULT 553
 ID AAGG4737/C
 DB 3 KCCACGACGACGACG 18

Microspira 16S rDNA sequence fragment.
 16S rDNA: nitrite oxidation; wastewater; nitrite conversion; nitrate;
 bacterial biomass; ammonia removal; sewage effluent; detection;
 nitrogenous compound removal; nitrate contamination; PCR primer; 88.

Microspira moscoviana.
 A09866074-A.
 01-APR-1999.
 16-SEP-1999. 98NW-0086074.
 16-SEP-1997. 97NW-0092244.
 (GENB:) COOP RES CENT WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUT.
 Blackall IL, Burrell PC, Keller U.
 WPI, 1999-288492/25.

New group of nitrite oxidizing microorganisms useful for nitrifying
 sewage effluent
 Example 3, Page 14; 44pp; English.

This sequence was used to design a PCR primer for a Nitrospira 16S rDNA
 microorganism enriched in members of the Nitrospira phylum, group of
 nitrite oxidation in wastewater. The new group of Nitrospira bacteria
 species perform one step of the nitrification process, namely conversion
 of nitrite to nitrate. The level of Nitrospira bacteria in the effluent
 can be determined by using this primer. The level of Nitrospira bacteria is
 such as domestic wastewater and run-off from abattoirs. The removal of
 these nitrogenous compounds helps prevent eutrophication and nitrate
 to detect the level of Nitrospira bacteria in the effluent. The level of
 sample using PCR on bacterial genomic DNA released from the cells in the
 sample. Similarly, primers for the new bacteria may be used to detect
 isolated bacterial genomic DNA. PCR probes may also be used to detect
 Nitrospira cells using in situ hybridization techniques.

Sequence 18 BP: 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1002 GTCCATCTACGACGACG 1017
 DB 17 GTCCATCTACGACGACG 2

RESULT 554
 ID AAGG4737/C
 DB 3 KCCACGACGACGACG 18

Microspira 16S rDNA sequence fragment.
 16S rDNA: nitrite oxidation; wastewater; nitrite conversion; nitrate;
 bacterial biomass; ammonia removal; sewage effluent; detection;
 nitrogenous compound removal; nitrate contamination; PCR primer; 88.

Microspira moscoviana.
 A09866074-A.
 01-APR-1999.
 16-SEP-1999. 98NW-0086074.
 16-SEP-1997. 97NW-0092244.
 (GENB:) COOP RES CENT WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUT.
 Blackall IL, Burrell PC, Keller U.
 WPI, 1999-288492/25.

New group of nitrite oxidizing microorganisms useful for nitrifying
 sewage effluent
 Example 3, Page 14; 44pp; English.

QY 746 AGAGGACGACGACG 761
 ID AAGG4737/C
 DB 3 KCCACGACGACGACG 18

RESULT 553
 ID AAGG4737/C
 DB 3 KCCACGACGACGACG 18

Microspira 16S rDNA sequence fragment.
 16S rDNA: nitrite oxidation; wastewater; nitrite conversion; nitrate;
 bacterial biomass; ammonia removal; sewage effluent; detection;
 nitrogenous compound removal; nitrate contamination; PCR primer; 88.

Microspira moscoviana.
 A09866074-A.
 01-APR-1999.
 16-SEP-1999. 98NW-0086074.
 16-SEP-1997. 97NW-0092244.
 (GENB:) COOP RES CENT WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUT.
 Blackall IL, Burrell PC, Keller U.
 WPI, 1999-288492/25.

New group of nitrite oxidizing microorganisms useful for nitrifying
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This sequence was used to design a PCR primer for a Nitrospira 16S rDNA
 microorganism enriched in members of the Nitrospira phylum, group of
 nitrite oxidation in wastewater. The new group of Nitrospira bacteria
 species perform one step of the nitrification process, namely conversion
 of nitrite to nitrate. The level of Nitrospira bacteria in the effluent
 can be determined by using this primer. The level of Nitrospira bacteria is
 such as domestic wastewater and run-off from abattoirs. The removal of
 these nitrogenous compounds helps prevent eutrophication and nitrate
 to detect the level of Nitrospira bacteria in the effluent. The level of
 sample using PCR on bacterial genomic DNA released from the cells in the
 sample. Similarly, primers for the new bacteria may be used to detect
 isolated bacterial genomic DNA. PCR probes may also be used to detect
 Nitrospira cells using in situ hybridization techniques.

Sequence 18 BP: 5 A; 2 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1002 GTCCATCTACGACGACG 1017
 DB 17 GTCCATCTACGACGACG 2

RESULT 554
 ID AAGG4737/C
 DB 3 KCCACGACGACGACG 18

Microspira 16S rDNA sequence fragment.
 16S rDNA: nitrite oxidation; wastewater; nitrite conversion; nitrate;
 bacterial biomass; ammonia removal; sewage effluent; detection;
 nitrogenous compound removal; nitrate contamination; PCR primer; 88.

Microspira moscoviana.
 A09866074-A.
 01-APR-1999.
 16-SEP-1999. 98NW-0086074.
 16-SEP-1997. 97NW-0092244.
 (GENB:) COOP RES CENT WASTE MANAGEMENT & POLLUT.
 Blackall IL, Burrell PC, Keller U.
 WPI, 1999-288492/25.

New group of nitrite oxidizing microorganisms useful for nitrifying
 sewage effluent
 Example 3, Page 14; 44pp; English.

This sequence was used to design a PCR primer for a Nitrospira 16S rDNA
 microorganism enriched in members of the Nitrospira phylum, group of
 nitrite oxidation in wastewater. The new group of Nitrospira bacteria
 species perform one step of the nitrification process, namely conversion
 of nitrite to nitrate. The level of Nitrospira bacteria in the effluent
 can be determined by using this primer. The level of Nitrospira bacteria is
 such as domestic wastewater and run-off from abattoirs. The removal of
 these nitrogenous compounds helps prevent eutrophication and nitrate
 to detect the level of Nitrospira bacteria in the effluent. The level of
 sample using PCR on bacterial genomic DNA released from the cells in the
 sample. Similarly, primers for the new bacteria may be used to detect
 isolated bacterial genomic DNA. PCR probes may also be used to detect
 Nitrospira cells using in situ hybridization techniques.

XX Synthetic.
 XX 06-APR-1999.
 PM J011089565-A.
 XX
 XX 06-APR-1999.
 XX 19-SEP-1997; 97NP-0271257.
 XX 19-SEP-1997; 97NP-0271257.
 XX (SHS) SHISHIO CO LTD.
 XX WPI, 1999-281045/24.
 XX
 XX Immortalized human hair papilla cells used for evaluation of hair
 XX growth agent - are prepared by transformation of human hair papilla
 XX cells with gene with deleted replication initiation point
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 7; 23pp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX The specification describes the preparation of immortalized human
 XX hair papilla cells (HPC). The method comprises transformation of HPC
 XX cells with a plasmid vector containing a hair growth agent gene.
 XX initiation point. The immortalized HPC can be used in a screening
 XX method for a hair growth agent. By culture of immortalized HPC in
 XX the presence of a substance to be tested and observation of the
 XX growth of the cells, the hair growth stimulating activity of the
 XX hair growth stimulating agent is determined.
 XX PCR primer, which is used in the course of the invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 97.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1293 TGTGTCTGCGCCCTG 1308
 XX Db 18 TGTCTCTCTCTCTCT 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 556
 XX ID AAXX14147 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAXX14147
 XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mycobacterium species nucleic acid sequence 26.
 XX
 XX Secreted protein; Mycobacterium; primer; PCR; amplification; probe;
 XX hybridization; detection; vaccine; immunization; infection; as.
 XX
 XX Mycobacterium sp.
 XX
 XX M09909186-A2.
 XX
 XX 25-FEB-1999.
 XX 14-AUG-1998; 98NC-F801813.
 XX 11-SEP-1997; 97NR-0011335.
 XX 14-AUG-1997; 97NR-0014941.
 XX (INSR) INSE PASTERUR.
 XX
 XX Giguano B, Lam BM, Pellico V, Portoni D, Goguet de la Salmoniere Y;
 XX WPI, 1999-181046/15.

PT Mycobacterial DNA vectors containing reporter constructs - for
 PT identifying coding or promoter sequences involved in
 PT infection-activated protein expression
 XX
 XX Claim 36; Fig 26; 30pp; French.
 XX
 XX Sequence AAXX14001-XX4252 represent nucleic acids encoding secreted
 XX proteins from various Mycobacterium species microorganisms. The
 XX nucleotide sequences can be used as primers and probes for methods
 XX for detecting and identifying mycobacteria, especially belonging to
 XX the Mycobacterium complex, the Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 XX complex, and Mycobacterium avium complex.
 XX vaccines for immunization against a bacterial or viral infection.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 97.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 546 GACCTGCGCTTCCG 561
 XX Db 2 GACCTGCGCTTCCG 17
 XX
 XX RESULT 557
 XX AAXX1895
 XX ID AAXX1895 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX AAXX1895
 XX 14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Primer for ICM-R coding sequence.
 XX
 XX ICM; immunoglobulin-like loop; intercellular adhesion molecule receptor;
 XX (immunoglobulin-like loop; intercellular adhesion molecule receptor;
 XX tumour growth, viral infection, therapy) primer; as.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX US580268-A.
 XX
 XX 09-MAR-1999.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX
 XX 05-AUG-1994; 94US-0286754.
 XX 27-JUN-1992; 92US-087689.
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894651.
 XX 22-JUN-1993; 93US-0092466.
 XX 26-JUN-1993; 93MO-0507087.
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0483932.
 XX
 XX (ICM-R) ICM-R CORP.
 XX
 XX Galactin RM, Vaseux R;
 XX WPI, 1999-204041/17.
 XX
 XX New intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICM-R) specific
 XX antibodies - useful for modulating ligand/receptor binding and
 XX biological activities involving ICM-R, especially those of the
 XX specific and non-specific immune systems
 XX
 XX Example 23; Column 72; 10pp; English.
 XX
 XX This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding ICM-R.
 XX The invention relates to antibodies (Ab) which bind specifically
 XX to the intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICM-R), inhibiting the
 XX interaction between ICM-R and alpha d/CD18. Also with specific ICM-R-
 XX binding are useful in compositions for immunisation, and for purifying

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Local Similarity 87.5%; Read No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 3 GTCCTGCGGCTCCCGCCG 505
 3 GTCCTGCGGCTCCCGCCG 18

Seq# 567
 ID AA875984 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AA875984
 AA875984;
 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer used to amplify a human PRB8 gene fragment.
 Prolectin regulatory element binding protein; PRB protein;
 kinase-mediated hormonal regulator; transcription factor; 15 element;
 prolectin precursor; osteoporosis; cancer; autoimmune disease;
 graft-versus-host disease; (citing 5p) probe; PCR primers; DB.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX M0200056756-12.
 XX 28-SEP-2000.
 XX 23-MAR-2000; 2000MC-0807642.
 XX 23-MAR-1999; 99US-0123728.
 XX (M02N) MOUNT SIMI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX Banerjee CF, Fliss M, Celiand CJ;
 WPI, 2000-030247/61.
 XX New polynucleotide encoding prolectin regulatory element binding
 XX protein useful for treating osteoporosis, cancer and autoimmune
 XX disease -
 XX Example; Page 57; 87pg; English.
 XX The specification describes a prolectin regulatory element binding
 XX (PRB8) protein. The protein is a kinase-mediated hormonal regulator of
 XX prolectin gene expression, i.e. a transcription factor. The protein
 XX binds to the 15 element of the prolectin promoter. PRB8 proteins are
 XX useful for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases by inhibiting the action of
 XX prolectin. PRB8 antisense sequences are also useful for treating a
 XX development defect. Inhibition of prolectin gene expression is useful
 XX polynucleotide great-versus-host diseases in transplantation. PRB8
 XX polynucleotide sequences are also useful for treating a disease in a
 XX subject. PCR primers AA875984-87 were used to amplify a human PRB8
 XX gene fragment.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Local Similarity 87.5%; Read No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 3 GTCCTGCGGCTCCCGCCG 505
 3 GTCCTGCGGCTCCCGCCG 18

Seq# 568
 ID AA875984 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AA875984
 AA875984;
 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX AA892613;
 04-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX Antisense oligonucleotide IS158 30432.
 XX Human, RNA; steroid receptor RNA activator; cytosolic; antiinflammatory;
 XX RNA inhibitor; cancer; infection; antisense oligonucleotide; 88.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US6107092-A.
 XX 22-AUG-2000.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0280409.
 XX (IS15) IS15 PHARM INC.
 XX (BAY) BAYCOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
 XX Cowart LM, Bennett CF, O'Malley BW;
 WPI; 2000-566211/55.
 XX Antisense compounds targeted to steroid receptor RNA activator useful
 XX for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of diseases associated with
 XX the steroid activator, such as infection, inflammation or tumor
 XX formation -
 XX Claim 3; Column 42; 47pg; English.
 XX The present sequence is one of a large number of antisense
 XX oligonucleotides which is directed against one of the human steroid
 XX receptor RNA activator (SRA) nucleic acid sequences. Two series of
 XX antisense oligonucleotides were synthesized. The first series comprised
 XX 8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate backbone. The second
 XX series comprised 8-30 oligodeoxynucleotides with a phosphorothioate
 XX backbone. The oligonucleotides were synthesized with a 3' terminal
 XX region, consisting of ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, which was flanked on both
 XX sides by four-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of
 XX 2'-deoxyribohyal (2'-dOH) nucleotides. Both series contained the same
 XX sequence. The oligonucleotides were used for in vitro and in vivo
 XX diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of tumor and other diseases.
 XX inflammation or tumor formation. Therapeutically the oligonucleotides
 XX are highly safe and are effectively administered to humans.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;
 Query Local Similarity 87.5%; Read No. 3.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 11 GATCGCTGCTCCCGCCCT 1158
 17 GATCGCTGCTCCCGCCCT 2

Seq# 569
 ID AA897184 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AA897184
 AA897184;
 19-DEC-2000 (first entry)

PCR primer DNA used to amplify IGM-R DNA.
 Anti-human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; glycoprotein; IGM-R; AIDS; atrophic;
 XX intercellular adhesion molecule; immunoglobulin heavy chain; septiciemia;
 XX inflammatory conditions; glomerulonephritis; arthritis; dermatosis;
 XX hemodialysis; lymphoproliferative; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
 XX

DB 3 ACCGCTCCGCAAT 18

SEQUENCE 571

AA667023/c
ID AA667023 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA667023/

DT 19-OCT-2000 (fixer entry)

XX Human leukocyte antigen, HLA class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

XX Human leukocyte antigen, HLA class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

XX Human leukocyte antigen, HLA class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

XX Human leukocyte antigen, HLA class I allele type; probe; PCR primer;

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W020001295-M1.

XX 07-OCT-1999; 99MO-J06557.

XX 26-NOV-1998; 98JF-033151.

XX (SHTO) SHONOCI & CO LTD.

XX Moribe T, Kaneshige T.

XX WPI; 2000-400097/34.

XX Simple, rapid and accurate method for distinguishing HLA class I allele

XX type with possibility of mechanization and automation, applicable in

XX judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ transplant and

XX disease diagnosis.

XX Claim 9; Page 69; 83pg; Japanese.

XX The present invention describes a method for distinguishing a human

XX leukocyte antigen (HLA) class I antigen C-allele type by using a

XX of polymers chain reaction (PCR) using a primer pair whereby all

XX HLA-A, -B or -C alleles can be amplified or using reverse hybridization

XX with a probe complementary to the amplified product, thereby allowing

XX allele typing of HLA-A, -B or -C alleles. The method is applicable in

XX least one specific HLA-A, -B or -C allele. The method is applicable in

XX gene typing, judging donor-recipient compatibility during organ

XX transplant and correlation analysis for diagnosis of various diseases.

XX The method is also applicable in the diagnosis of various diseases.

XX mechanism and automation. Without the problems encountered by using

XX the prior-art techniques. AA66943 to AA67072 represent oligonucleotide

XX probes and PCR primers for use in the method of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.54; Seed No. 3; 8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 520 AACGCTCCGCAAT 335

XX AA667023/

DT 04-SEP-2000 (fixer entry)

XX AA667023 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA667023/

DT 04-SEP-2000 (fixer entry)

XX Primer IPMSP for interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan IPM150 cDNA.

XX Interphotoreceptor matrix; IPM; proteoglycan IPM150; IPMC; IPM150;

XX chromosome q41-q45; ocular disease; retinal detachment; degeneration;

XX age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;

XX age related macular degeneration; photoreceptor degeneration;

XX retinal pigment epithelial degeneration; mucopolysaccharidosis; rod-

XX cone dystrophy; cone-rod dystrophy; PCR primer; ss.

XX Unidentified.

XX W0200025367-42.

XX 11-MAY-2000.

XX 29-OCT-1999; 99MO-0325440.

XX 29-OCT-1998; 98JF-0163972.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX Hageman GS, Kuehn MJ;

XX WPI; 2000-365616/31.

XX Nucleic acid encoding interphotoreceptor matrix proteoglycan useful

XX for preventing, diagnosing and treating ocular disorders such as

XX retinal detachment and choroidal degeneration.

XX Claim 43; Page 45; 183pg; English.

XX PCR primers AA66393-42 were used to amplify cDNA encoding an

XX interphotoreceptor matrix (IPM) proteoglycan designated IPM150. The

XX IPM150 gene is located on chromosome 10p11.2, between the IPM150

XX and IPM200, exons. The human IPM150 gene is located on chromosome

XX q41-q45, between markers CHC/CAN11p10 and D6S284. The IPM proteins

XX may be used to supplement a patient's own production of the protein or

XX expression of an inactive protein. The IPM nucleic acids may be used

XX in this way to treat ocular diseases such as retinal detachment,

XX choriorretinal degeneration, retinal degeneration, age related macular

XX degeneration, photoreceptor degeneration, age related macular

XX degeneration, rod-cone dystrophy, The nucleic acids and

XX protein may also be used to assay for other modulators of IPM

XX proteoglycan expression and activity that may be used to treat ocular

XX disease. The method is also applicable in the diagnosis of various

XX diseases. The method is also applicable in the diagnosis of various

XX diseases. The method is also applicable in the diagnosis of various

XX diseases. The method is also applicable in the diagnosis of various

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.54; Seed No. 3; 8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 780 GAAGCGCTCCGCAAT 795

XX AA667023/

DT 04-SEP-2000 (fixer entry)

XX AA667023 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA667023/

DT 04-SEP-2000 (fixer entry)

XX AA667023 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AA667023/

NM antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; antiproliferative;
 NM anti-inflammatory; R-selectin, Jun Kinase; 69.
 OS Synthetic.
 NM W0200020435-A1.
 PD 13-APR-2000.
 XX 05-OCT-1999; 99MO-0523171.
 PD 06-OCT-1998; 98US-0167109.
 XX 15-NOV-1998; 98US-0199659.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Baker BP, Cowest LM, Montu BP, Xu XS;
 XX WPI, 2000-30372/26.
 DB Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding human
 PT tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF), useful for
 PT treating diseases associated with TRAF expression such as inflammatory
 PT disease -
 PT Example 14; Page 46; 170pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides
 CC designed to specifically inhibit the expression of a coding a
 CC human tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor (TRAF). The
 CC antisense sequences comprise at least one modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, which is a phosphorothioate linkage. The oligonucleotides also
 CC comprise a 5' phosphate group. The oligonucleotides are useful for
 CC cancer therapy. Sequences AA55490-AA5493 represent nucleotide sequences
 CC encoding human TRAF1-6. Included in the invention is a method for
 CC treating a human having a disease associated with the expression of TRAF
 CC by administering to the human an oligonucleotide which is capable of
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. A method for the reduction
 CC of cell-mediated expression in cells or tissues comprises contacting the
 CC cells or tissues with an oligonucleotide which is capable of antisense
 CC oligonucleotide targeted to TRAF-6. The oligonucleotide may be a 5' or
 CC 3' antisense oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotides have antiproliferative and
 CC anti-inflammatory activity and are useful for treating diseases
 CC associated with cell proliferation and inflammation. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotides may also be used as a diagnostic probe for studying
 CC gene function.
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.91; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 CC Mismatch 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC 1566 CAAAGGCTCTGCTGCTG 1581
 CC GY 18 CCAAGGCTCTGCTGCTG 3
 CC DB 18 CCAAGGCTCTGCTGCTG 3
 CC RESULT 574
 CC AAAG30384/C
 CC XX AAAG30384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 CC AC AAAG30384;
 CC XX 21-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 CC DB Human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit antisense oligodeoxynucleotide ISIS 2375.
 CC NM Human, anti-IL6 antibody; cytoprotective; antineoplastic; infection;
 CC NM antisense inhibition; inflammation; transcription factors;
 CC NM apoptosis; cancer; B6.
 CC XX Homo sapiens.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 PT modified base 1, 18
 PT /note="all or some internucleotide bonds are
 PT phosphorothioate and optionally some may be
 PT be 2' methoxyethyl."
 XX US6069008-A.
 XX 30-MAY-2000.
 XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0199659.
 XX 25-NOV-1998; 98US-0199659.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Bennett CP, Cowest LM, Montu BP;
 XX WPI, 2000-41089/35.
 DB Antisense compounds which inhibit the expression of the human
 PT NF-kappa-B p65 subunit (p65) useful for treating diseases associated
 PT with inflammation or tumor formation
 PT Example 15; Column 40; 33pp; English.
 CC The present sequence is one of a number of oligonucleotides designed to
 CC target different regions of the human NF-kappa-B p65 subunit, which is a
 CC member of the Rel/NF-kappa-B family of transcription factors.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for treating diseases associated with
 CC pathway signaling stress, apoptosis, cancer, growth, infection and
 CC inflammation. Antisense oligonucleotides are able to inhibit expression
 CC of the p65 subunit and may therefore be used in the treatment of
 CC diseases associated with overexpression of p65. The oligonucleotides may be
 CC used as a supply of cells to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumor formation. Antisense compounds may also be used for research and
 CC diagnostics because they hybridize to nucleic acids encoding
 CC NF-kappa-B p65 subunit mRNA levels was measured using competitive
 CC quantitative PCR and Northern blot analysis. Antisense
 CC oligonucleotides were synthesised on an automated DNA synthesizer.
 CC Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 CC Query Match 0.91; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 CC Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 CC Mismatch 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC GY 218 GCGCTCTGCTGCTGCTG 233
 CC DB 16 GCGCTCTGCTGCTGCTG 1
 CC RESULT 575
 CC AAAG30384/C
 CC XX AAAG30384 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 CC AC AAAG30384;
 CC XX 29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
 CC DB Baulovirus reverse sequencing primer to determine recombinant AAT gene.
 CC NM Human; adenine nucleotide translocator; ADP; mitochondria; ADP; ATP;
 CC NM adenosine di-phosphate; adenosine tri-phosphate; apoptosis; cancer;
 CC NM mitochondrial permeability transition; neuroprotective; neurologic;
 CC NM apoptosis; cancer; B6.
 CC NM Alzheimers disease; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; dysentery;
 CC NM diabetes; Leber's hereditary optic neuropathy; schizophrenia; MNLAS;
 CC NM mitochondrial encephalopathy; lactic acidosis; stroke; MND;

941 GCGGTTTGAAGGCAAT 966
 DB 2 GCGGTTTGAAGGCAAT 17
 RESULT 579
 AA293384
 ID AA293384 standard; cDNA, 18 BP.
 AC AA293384;
 AT 01-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 DE TEIL random binding site selection oligonucleotide #2.
 NM tobacco; ethylene insensitive 3; TEIL, transcription factor; plant;
 NM regulation; ethylene inducible gene; environmental stress; resistance;
 NM as.
 NM Nicotiana tabacum.
 NM M0200009712-A1.
 PD 24-FEB-2000.
 NM 06-MAY-1999; 99NC-U023377.
 NM 11-AUG-1998; 98B1-0227448.
 NM (NCRG) NAT INST AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES MIN.
 NM (NISC) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 NM Ohashi Y, Koshig S;
 NM HPI, 2000-206011/18.
 NM Transcription factor regulating the expression of ethylene-inducible
 PT genes and gene expression in response for acquiring resistance to
 PT environmental stress to plants.
 NM Example 3; Fig 5; 65pp; Japanese.
 NM The present invention describes a transcription factor regulating the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plant, having DNA binding
 CC activity specific to the consensus sequence A(T/C)G(A/T)A(C/T) or The
 CC like protein, designated TEIL, isolated from Nicotiana tabacum cv
 CC Samsun NN. The transcription factor is used to impart environmental
 CC stress resistance to plants by transformation with the gene for the
 CC expression of ethylene-inducible genes in plants. AA293384 to AA293476
 CC invention.
 NM Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 NM Local Similarity 8.5%; pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 NM Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1175 CCGTTCCTCAAGCAAT 1190
 DB 2 CCGTTCCTCAAGCAAT 17
 RESULT 580
 AA040644/C
 ID AA040644 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 NM AA040644;
 NM 18-MAY-2000 (first entry)

NM Tansacrin-C phosphorochalcate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:153.
 NM Human; Tansacrin-C; extracellular matrix protein; phosphorochalcate;
 NM antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; exon deletion; therapy;
 NM cellular development; differentiation; translation; as.
 NM Homo sapiens.
 NM Synthetic.
 NM M0200006775-A1.
 PD 10-FEB-2000.
 NM 23-JUL-1999; 99NC-U036632.
 NM 27-JUL-1998; 98B1-0094255.
 NM (UWY)- UNIV VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH.
 NM P11more H, Broadbent WC, Gillies GT, Conrad M;
 NM WPI, 2000-183137/46.
 NM Claim 23; Page 80; 117pp; English.
 NM The present invention describes a method for preparing an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide (ODN) sequence for blocking translation of
 CC specific protein isoform that can be expressed as a number of different
 CC isoforms. AA040712 to AA050243 represent specifically claimed
 CC isoforms of the human gene for blocking translation of tansacrin-C
 CC isoforms. The method of the present invention for blocking translation of
 CC an ODN sequence for blocking translation of a specific isoform of
 CC tansacrin-C protein. The method is also useful for blocking translation
 CC performed by producing a long antisense expression vector can also be
 CC long antisense RNA sequence for blocking translation of a specific
 CC protein isoform. The ODNs and long antisense constructs are useful in
 CC the method permits selective inhibition of the translation of
 CC isoforms, which occur as a result of alternative splicing. AA050244
 CC represent an oligonucleotide from the present invention which is given
 CC in the sequence listing but not mentioned further within the
 CC specification.
 NM Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 NM Local Similarity 8.5%; pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 NM Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 366 ACACACACACACACAC 401
 DB 16 ACACACACACACACAC 1
 RESULT 581
 AA259176
 ID AA259176 standard; DNA, 18 BP.
 NM AA259176;
 NM 20-APR-2000 (first entry)
 NM Reverse primer for consense Mfmp-Mfmp11 DNA.
 NM Fusion protein; Bacillus; cell wall protein; promoter; cleavage site;
 NM TBY proteases; PCR primer; as.

OS Bacillus brevis.
 XX JP11341991-A.
 XX
 PD 14-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-1999; 99JP-0089488.
 XX
 PX 31-MAR-1999; 98JP-0087339.
 XX
 PA (ILOC-) ITOHAM FOODS INC.
 XX (ILOC-) UDMA S.
 XX
 PI Sato S, Higashikuni M, Kudo T, Kondo M,
 XX WPI; 2000-101697/09.
 DR
 PT A DNA coding a new fused protein and preparation of a useful peptide
 XX through its expression.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 9; 43pp; Japanese.
 CC The invention relates to a DNA construct encoding a fusion protein
 CC comprising a Bacillus species cell wall protein fused to a cleavable
 CC peptide and a heterologous protein. The fusion construct is placed
 CC in a medium of Bacillus species promoter sequence. This sequence
 CC represents a (P4)-linker-66-Proteinulin, which completes the
 CC Bacillus brevis middle wall protein mpl1 linked to the human
 CC proteinulin protein via a cleavable linker sequence.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.54; Pwd. No. 3,8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1486 TTTTGGAGAGAGAGTGA 1501
 DB 1 TTTTGGAGAGAGAGTGA 16
 RESUME 582
 AA257746/C
 ID AA257746 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AA257746;
 DT 05-APR-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human G-alpha-12 antisense inhibitor ISIS# 20735.
 XX
 XX G-alpha-12 inhibitor; antisense compound; cell differentiation; cancer;
 XX cell growth; metastatic growth; ss; ISIS# 20735.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US5998206-A.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0256496.
 XX
 XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-0256496.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Coevert LM;
 XX WPI; 2000-095920/08.
 XX
 XX Antisense inhibition of human G-alpha-12 expression -

PS Example 15; Column 39; 36pp; English.
 CC This is a human G-alpha-12 antisense nucleotide sequence, G-alpha-12 is
 CC a member of the G12/13 subfamily of G-proteins. The primary function of
 CC G-alpha-12 is in cell differentiation and growth. The invention relates
 CC to an antisense compound which are 8-10 nucleotides long
 CC (see, e.g., 566,577,578,579,580,581,582,583,584,585,586,587,588,589,
 CC G-alpha-12 nucleic acid molecule, and inhibit the expression of
 CC G-alpha-12. The molecules preferably have a modified internucleotide
 CC linkage, and at least one modified sugar moiety. The compounds target
 CC G-alpha-12 mRNA, inhibit G-alpha-12 protein expression in vitro
 CC with the antisense molecules. The oligonucleotides are used in
 CC modulating the function of nucleic acid molecules encoding G-alpha-12,
 CC compounds can be used to reduce the amount of G-alpha-12 produced. The antisense
 CC as research agents and kits. They may be useful in the treatment of
 CC cancer, and metastatic growth.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.34; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 87.54; Pwd. No. 3,8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 531 CTTGAGAGCTGCTGCTGCTG 546
 DB 18 CTTGAGAGCTGCTGCTGCTG 3
 RESUME 583
 ID AA257746 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AA257746;
 DT 16-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human ICM-R cytoplasmic domain primer DH4.
 XX
 XX ICM-R; human; intercellular adhesion molecule; phosphorylation;
 XX protein kinase C; modulator; primary; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US5989843-A.
 XX
 XX 23-MAY-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-SEP-1996; 96US-0720420.
 XX
 XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0827689.
 XX
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0839724.
 XX
 XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-0009266.
 XX
 XX 26-JUN-1993; 93WO-050787.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1999; 93US-012852.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1999; 93US-0467113.
 XX
 XX (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX
 XX Gallatin NM, Varese B;
 XX WPI; 2000-022778/02.
 DR
 XX Identifying mediators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of human
 XX intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide -
 XX
 XX Example 24; Column 159-160; 122pp; English.
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying a compound that
 XX modulates phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule

CC constructs and host cells containing such nucleic acids; host fungal
CC cells for the production of a functional polypeptide in which the gene
CC has been inserted; and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptide.
CC altered and methods for the recombinant production of the polypeptide.
CC The functional polypeptide whose expression may be mediated using
CC the transcripational activator of the invention are preferably human
CC transmembrane proteins or cytoplasmic proteins. The transmembrane
CC proteins may be used to mediate the transcripational activation of the genes
CC or its portion; an antigen; a clotting factor; an enzyme such as
CC lipoproteinase, lipase, carboxylase, carboxypeptidase, catalase,
CC alpha-glucosidase, beta-glucosidase, invertase, lactase, lipase,
CC beta-glucosidase, haloperoxidase, lysozyme, alpha-glucosidase,
CC monomerase, nuclease, oxidase, peroxidase, peroxidase, phytase,
CC xylanase, a hormone or its variant, a receptor or its portion, a regulatory
CC protein, the present sequence is a primer used for sequencing the
CC Aggustalin larger transmembrane activator gene.

80 Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

182 AGCGGCTCTGATGAA 187

17 AGCGGCTCTGATGAA 2

RESULT 586

AA05919 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AA05919;

07-SEP-2001 (first entry)

Baculovirus sequencing primer used for huANT3-baculovirus construct.

Adenine nucleotide transferase-3; ANT-3; WPT; cyclophilin;

mitochondrial core component; mitochondrial related disorder; cancer;

Alzheimer's disease; diabetes mellitus; hyperproliferative disorder;

primer; 86.

Baculovirus.

MO200132875-A2.

10-MAY-2001.

03-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US9535.

03-NOV-1999; 99US-0434354.

(MITO-) MITOKON.

Murphy AM, Cleaver H, Wiley SE, Andreyev AY, Fritiger LG,

Veilleux G, Davis RE;

WPT; 2001-291054/30.

New nucleic acid expression constructs, useful for screening for agents

that alter mitochondrial permeability transition (MPT), comprising

polynucleotide encoding MPT polypeptide or cyclophilin polypeptide

used to screen for agents that alter mitochondrial permeability

Example 3; Page 85; 16997 English.

The present sequence for baculovirus reverse sequencing primer is

CC used to sequence a human adenine nucleotide transferase-3
CC (huANT-3)-baculovirus recombinant expression construct. ANT proteins
CC are mitochondrial proteins that are involved in the regulation of
CC the mitochondrial membrane potential. ANT proteins interact with the
CC inner membrane. ANT proteins interact with other mitochondrial core
CC components e.g. cyclophilins to regulate MPT. The present invention
CC relates to a novel nucleic acid expression construct comprising
CC a polynucleotide encoding MPT polypeptide or cyclophilin polypeptide
CC pore component polypeptide (e.g. ANT) fused to an energy transfer
CC molecule (FRET) protein (e.g. green fluorescent protein (GFP) or a
CC FRET sequence). The novel expression construct can alter mitochondrial
CC membrane potential and thus alter the function of the mitochondrial
CC mitochondrial core components. The methods are useful for screening for
CC agents that alter MPT and/or cell survival. These agents are useful for
CC the prevention or treatment of diseases associated with altered
CC mitochondrial core components. The methods are useful for screening for
CC Alzheimer's disease, diabetes mellitus, Parkinson's disease as
CC Huntington's disease, schizophrenia, mitochondrial encephalopathy, lactic
CC acidosis, stroke, hyperproliferative disorders e.g. cancer, and deafness.

80 Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

669 CTTCAGGACGAGTTT 684

2 CTTCAGGACGAGTTT 17

RESULT 587

AA05919 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AA05919;

24-APR-2001 (first entry)

Bacteriophage T1-like Adenine-N6-methyltransferase PCR primer T1.1.

Adenine-N6-methyltransferase; phage T1; detection; lytic;

PCR primer; 86.

Bacteriophage.

DB19931282-A1.

11-JUN-2001.

21-MAY-1999; 99US-1023182.

21-MAY-1999; 99US-1023182.

(ANT) ANTERTIS PHAGEA DEUT GENB.

Koller K;

WPT; 2001-148149/16.

New primers for detecting T1-like phages, useful for early detection of

contamination in *Bacterioides coli* cultures, was derived from the

adenine-N6-methyl transferase gene

Cite 5; Page 3; 699; German.

This invention describes novel polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers

(1) for detecting T1-like phages (B) which are derived from a 304 base

sequence (T), reproduced from the adenine-N6-methyltransferase gene of

phage T1, and (2) for detecting T1-like phages (B) which are derived from a

304 base sequence (T), reproduced from the adenine-N6-methyltransferase

gene of phage T1, and (3) for detecting T1-like phages (B) which are

derived from a 304 base sequence (T), reproduced from the adenine-N6-

Db 18 ATCC9706/ATCC9706 3

RESULT 590

ID AB084693/0

AB084693/0

24-FEB-2003 (first entry)

Human HCC62 related PCR primer #4.

Human HCC62; primary hepatocellular carcinoma, liver cancer;

PCR primer; 86.

Homo sapiens.

CM15639-A.

03-JUL-2002.

07-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0127823.

07-DEC-2000; 2000CN-0127823.

(DONG-) DONGFANG INST HEPATOCELLULAR SURGERY MILI.

Wang H, Wang Z, Wu M.

WPI; 2002-733439/80.

High-expression gene of liver cancer, protein coded by it and its application.

Example 8; Page 19 (Disclosure); 30pp; Chinese.

The present invention describes human HCC62 protein, which is a primary

hepatocellular carcinoma protein. Also described is a process for

the treatment of diseases such as liver cancer. The present invention

represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present

invention.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity 8.5%; Score 12.9; DB 1;

Matches 14/ Consecutive 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

636 TTTTCATCAAGAGTGC 631

16 TTTTATCGGAGAGG 1

RESULT 591

ID AB084693/0

AB084693/0

30-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Intercellular adhesion molecule, ICAM-4 PCR primer 864.

Human; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM; antiinflammatory; stroke;

antibacterial; vulnery; vasoregulatory; nephrotoxic; antitubercular;

cardioprotective; dermatological; antitumor; immunosuppressive; tumor;

hybridoma cell line; ATCC HB 12190; multiple organ injury syndrome;

acute respiratory distress syndrome; inflammation; septicemia; trauma;

tissue regeneration injury; acute glomerulonephritis; arthritis; vaccine;

dermatosis; thermal injury; hemodialysis; PCR primer; porphyria;

Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; multiple sclerosis; infection; 86.

Synthetic.

US2001029293-A1.

11-OCT-2001.

24-JAN-2001; 2001US-0753436.

24-APR-1999; 99US-0392289.

27-JUN-1992; 92US-0827689.

26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.

05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894065.

05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894065.

26-JUN-1993; 93US-0800787.

07-JUN-1993; 93US-0128852.

05-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.

(ICOS-) ICOS CORP.

Gallatin NW, Vaseux R;

WPI; 2002-009992/01.

Novel hybridoma cell line useful for producing monoclonal antibody for

detecting intercellular adhesion molecule, human epithelial cells and

infectious diseases, as deposited under specified ATCC accession number

-

Page 43; Example 24; 156pp; English.

The invention relates to a novel hybridoma cell line (1) ATCC HB 12190.

(1) is useful for producing an intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)

condition antibody (12). It is useful for treating inflammatory organ

injury syndrome secondary to septicemia or trauma, tissue repair/injury

injury, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive arthritis, dermatitis with

acute inflammatory component, stroke, thermal injury, hemodialysis,

enterocolitis, granulocyte transfusion associated syndrome, diabetes,

atherosclerosis, cyclosporine-induced toxicity, psoriasis, organ/tissue

transplant rejection, autoimmune diseases including thyroiditis, systemic

lupus erythematosus, asthma, tumor growth and/or metastasis, viral

infection, tissue transplant rejection, graft versus host disease, and

multiple sclerosis. (11) is also useful for immunization, for purifying

polypeptides on their surfaces. AB084693/0-AB084693/80 represent ICAM

coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the invention.

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match Similarity 8.5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pval No. 3.8e-02;

Matches 14/ Consecutive 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

341 GGGGTTTTCATCAAGT 956

2 GGGGTTTTCATCAAGT 17

RESULT 592

ID AB084693/0

AB084693/0

05-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Plg BOX9 CDNA, PCR primer #2.

Plg BOX9 CDNA, PCR primer #2.

CC The present sequence is that of PCR primer 981 NS 982, which was
 CC used with primer 981 NS 982 (see AB892825) to amplify the region
 CC between 2 expressed sequence tag contigs from AbM/C mouse testis
 CC cDNA that showed homology to human prostate-specific PMP (see
 CC AB892825). The PMP gene is expressed in epithelial cells
 CC of both normal prostate and prostate cancer cells. The
 CC prostate-specific PMP gene and its protein product are useful as
 CC targets for therapy. Methods are claimed of diagnosing or
 CC predicting susceptibility to a prostate neoplastic condition in a
 CC sample using a PMP nucleic acid probe or antibody, and of
 CC level of PMP mRNA by hybridization with a PMP and the acid
 CC PMP nucleic acids and polypeptides are also useful as vaccines.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 501 GCGCGTCATGATGAG 516
 XX 2 GCGCGTCATGATGAG 17
 XX |||||
 XX DB

XX RESULT 597
 XX AB891052C
 XX AB891052 standard, DNA, 18 BP.
 XX ABL21052;
 XX
 XX 27-MAY-2002 (fixet entry)
 XX
 XX Homiidae LDL receptor related DNA sequence #92.
 XX Homiidae; low density lipoprotein receptor; LDL receptor; LDL-R;
 XX detection; lipid metabolic error; hyperlipidemia; mutation;
 XX arterioleclerosis; ischaemic heart disease; ischaemia; de.
 XX Homiidae
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX W0200206467-A1.
 XX
 XX 24-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 17-JUL-2001; 2001MO-EP06133.
 XX
 XX 18-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0218039.
 XX
 XX (BMDA)-BMD INC.
 XX
 XX Hattori H, Tanji M, Okada T, Nagano M, Eganishi T, Ishihara M;
 XX Iwasaki T;
 XX WPI, 2002-179794/23.
 XX
 XX Set of specific low density lipoprotein receptor gene mutations for
 XX diagnosis of familial lipid metabolism errors including hyperlipemia -
 XX
 XX Example; Fig 35; 123pp; Japanese.

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting lipid metabolism
 CC error in patients using as indicators a set of 65 specific low density
 CC lipoprotein receptor gene mutations. The invention also describes the
 CC diagnosis of an inherited predisposition to the development of diseases
 CC associated with hyperlipidemia, such as arterioleclerosis and ischaemic
 CC heart disease. The invention encodes the LDL receptor gene in AB89052.
 CC The invention also describes a method for detecting the mutation of
 CC the receptor gene. AB89090 to AB89140 and AB89045 to AB89054

CC represents sequences used in the exemplification of the present
 CC invention.
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 528 GCGCGTCATGATGAG 543
 XX 16 GCGCGTCATGATGAG 1
 XX |||||
 XX DB

XX RESULT 598
 XX AB891080
 XX AB891080 standard, DNA, 18 BP.
 XX ABL21080;
 XX
 XX 17-MAY-2002 (fixet entry)
 XX
 XX Human UGT1 gene polymorphism detecting AS1 PCR primer #1.
 XX
 XX Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; diagnosis; pre-disposition;
 XX drug; induced liver toxicity; screening; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase;
 XX genotyping; PCR primer; sn.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W0200206523-A2.
 XX
 XX 24-JUN-2002.
 XX
 XX 02-JUL-2001; 2001MO-EP07524.
 XX
 XX 14-JUL-2000; 2000EP-0115353.
 XX
 XX (HOP) HOPPHAN LA ROCHER & CO AG F.
 XX
 XX Acuna G, Foemaler D, Leong DU;
 XX WPI, 2002-179803/23.
 XX
 XX Detecting predisposition to hepatocarcinoma reaction of human being caused
 XX by administration of a compound, by determining single nucleotide
 XX polymorphism in UDP-glucuronosyl transferase gene in sample of human
 XX being -
 XX
 XX Example; Page 21; 62pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing a pre-disposition to
 CC drug induced liver toxicity which involves determining at least one
 CC single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the UDP-glucuronosyl transferase
 CC gene in a sample of a human being caused by administration of a
 CC hepatocarcinoma reaction of a human being caused by administration of a
 CC pharmacologically active compound based on determination of a SNP in
 CC UGT1 gene in a sample of the human being. Nucleic acids containing
 CC a polymorphism in the UGT1 gene in a sample of a human being are
 CC also useful in screening assays to establish initial cell and in
 CC vitro models for drug metabolism and for genotyping individuals. The
 CC present sequence is an allele specific (AS) primer used to detect
 CC human UGT1 gene polymorphism.

XX
 XX
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.9; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 395 GCGCGTCATGATGAG 410
 XX |||||

DB 3 ACGACCTGCTCTCAT 18
 RESULT 599
 ID ABR0433/c
 ABR0433 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX ABR0433/
 XX ABR0433/
 XX 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human TRC8 oligonucleotide probe F4.
 XX Human TRC8 oligonucleotide probe F4.
 XX Human, ss; translocation in renal cancer from chromosome 8; F4;
 XX TRC8; fragile histidine triad; FHRT; renal cell carcinoma; t(3;8);
 XX t(3;8) translocation; probe.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US6268176-B1.
 XX 31-JUL-2001.
 XX 12-MAR-1999; 9905-0268140.
 XX 13-MAR-1998; 9805-077723P.
 XX (UTTE)- UNIV TECHNOLOG CORP.
 XX Gemall RM, Drabkin HA;
 XX WFI, 2002-224110/28.
 XX New TRC8 (translocation in Renal Cancer from Chromosome 8) poly peptide,
 XX useful for diagnosing tumours, particularly for determining TRC8 gene
 XX expression in samples -
 XX Example 1; Column 13; 45bp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a polypeptide (which is the product of the
 XX gene encoding the TRC8 gene) and a polypeptide product of the TRC8
 XX gene (Chromosome 8). Also included are a polypeptide product of the
 XX gene encoding a vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule encoding the
 XX gene encoding TRC8 as located in the chromosomal translocation region
 XX t(3;8), resulting in a fusion with the fragile histidine triad gene,
 XX FHRT. This region is associated with renal and thyroid tumours and
 XX is useful for determining the presence of the TRC8 gene in a sample for
 XX diagnosing tumours, particularly for determining if the TRC8 gene is
 XX expressed in samples. The present sequence is oligonucleotide probe
 XX used to identify samples containing cDNA encoding the TRC8 protein.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0 5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX ABR0433/c; 8 5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX DB 17 TCTTTTCTCTCTCAT 2
 XX 1068 TCTTTTCTCTCTCAT 1103
 XX ABR0433/c
 XX ABR0433/c
 XX 21-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human HLA genotyping oligonucleotide seq ID NO 86.

XX XX
 XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA; genotype; polymorphism;
 XX immunogenetic; translocation; genetic disease; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W0200192572-A1.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-0794562.
 XX 01-JUN-2000; 2000JP-0164798.
 XX (NIN) NISSHINO IND INC.
 XX (SIST) SISTEN RES INC.
 XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Iohihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M;
 XX WFI; 2002-122074/16.
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 XX of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 XX transplanting between them -
 XX Claim 10; Page 109; 345bp; Japanese.
 XX The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 XX polymorphisms. The kit comprises a nucleic acid molecule encoding a
 XX gene e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and as
 XX containing gene polymorphisms as allelic variants have been immobilized as
 XX polymorphisms. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of
 XX individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting
 XX between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 XX donors and recipients, and for determining immunogenetic differences of
 XX patients, languages later in pancreas and corpus, susceptibility
 XX CC diagnoses of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0 5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX ABR0433/c; 8 5%; Score 12.8; DB 1; Length 18;
 XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX DB 194 AAGACCTGCTCTCAT 209
 XX 3 ACGACCTGCTCTCAT 18
 XX ABR0433/c
 XX ABR0433/c
 XX 14-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human adenine nucleotide translocator (ANT)-related PCR primer #10.
 XX Human, adenine nucleotide translocator; ANT; ss; PCR primer;
 XX mitochondrial matrix protein.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX W0200185944-A2.
 XX 15-NOV-2001.
 XX 11-MAY-2001; 2001WO-035416.
 XX 11-MAY-2000; 2000US-0569327.

Db 18 AAAACACACACACCT 3

RESULT 608

AB210645/C

16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

16-JAN-2003 (first entry)

Hematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related oligonucleotide #705.

Human hematopoietic cell proliferation disorder, cyclostatic;

gene therapy, lymphocytic leukemia; acute myelogenous leukemia;

cytosine methylation state; probe; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

Synthetic.

MO20027727-A2.

03-OCT-2002.

26-MAR-2002; 2002MO-EP03401.

26-MAR-2001; 2001US-278333P.

(EPG-) EPIDROMICS AG.

Berlin K, Braun A, Dieler J, Guelis D, Howe A, Mueller J,

Wolfe A, Padenberg C, Walter S, Gries G, Schone T, Leis P,

Pellet C, Schwope I, Ziebarth H;

WPI; 2001-018942/01.

Detecting and differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative

disorders, comprises contacting a target nucleic acid with a reagent

that distinguishes between methylated and non-methylated CpG

dinucleotides.

Claim 15; Page 54; 11/19/01 English.

The present invention describes a method for detecting and

differentiating between hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

associated with at least 1 gene and/or their regulatory regions in a

subject. The method comprises contacting a target nucleic acid in a

sample with a reagent that distinguishes between methylated CpG

dinucleotides within the target nucleic acid. AB209861 to AB21118

represent specifically claimed nucleotide sequences from the present

invention. The present invention also provides a method for detecting

and differentiating between healthy hematopoietic cells and proliferative

disorder hematopoietic cells; for differentiating between acute

lymphocytic leukemia and acute myelogenous leukemia; as probes for

polymorphisms (SNPs) of hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders

related sequences and their complements; and as primers for the

amplification of hematopoietic cell proliferation disorder related

sequences. The present invention also provides a method for detecting

also be used for detecting a predisposition to, differentiation between

hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders, treatment and/or monitoring of

hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders, and/or monitoring of

hematopoietic cell proliferative disorders, and/or monitoring of

disorders allowing for improved and informed treatment of patients.

Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 7 G; 6 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 18;

Beet Local Similarity 87.5%; Ref. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 667 CCCTTCAGAGACAGAT 682

AB210645/C

22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 208041 for detecting SNP TSC00041806.

SNP, single nucleotide polymorphism; human; diagnosis; (PM); cancer; CNS;

peptide nucleic acid; cytosine methylation; cardiovascular; primer; ss;

central nervous system; gastrointestinal; respiratory; immune; metabolic.

Homo sapiens.

MO200117384-A2.

18-OCT-2001.

06-MAR-2001; 2001MO-1800713.

07-MAR-2000; 2000DE-1019173.

(BREG-) EPIDROMICS AG.

Olek A, Padenberg C, Berlin K;

WPI; 2001-65177/75.

Set of oligonucleotides, useful for diagnosis and cell typing, is

comprised of single nucleotide polymorphisms and cytosine

methylation status

Claim 1; SEQ ID 208041; 23bp + sequence labeling; German.

This invention describes novel oligonucleotide primers or peptide nucleic

acid (PNA) oligomers for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP)

and cytosine methylation status in chemically pretreated genomic DNA. The

range of diseases including immune system, gastrointestinal, respiratory,

central nervous system, cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. The

oligonucleotides are also used for detecting cell type differentiation.

AB100010-AB100103 represent the sequence data for the patent did not form part of the printed

specification, but was obtained in electronic format from WPI at

ftp.wpi.int/pub/publicated_pat_sequences.

Sequence 13 BP; 2 A; 0 C; 5 G; 5 T; 1 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.6; DB 1; Length 13;

Beet Local Similarity 92.3%; Ref. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

339 ACCTTCAGACAGAT 391

13 ACCTTCAGACAGAT 1

AB210645/C

22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

AB210645/C

22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

AB210645/C

22-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 1067 CACCTGACCTTCA 1080
2 CACCTGACCTTCA 15

RESUME 629
AAFP91750/c
AAFP91750 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AAFP91750;
10-MAY-2001 (first entry)

Breast-cancer associated protein isoform BPI-43 preferred probe #6.
Human breast cancer; breast cancer associated protein isoform BPI;
breast cancer associated feature; BP; diagnosis; cytostatic; probe; ass.

Homo sapiens.
WC200101117-A2.

22-FEB-2001.

14-ANS-2000; 2000MO-0803143.

13-ANS-1999; 9908-0019256.

30-MAR-2000; 200008-0007755.

(OXFO) OXFORD GLYCOGENS UK LTD.

Herath BMC.

WPI; 2001-211252/21.

Screening diagnosis or prognosis of breast cancer by analyzing a
sample of serum or plasma by two dimensional electrophoresis to detect
the presence or level of a breast cancer-associated feature -

Claim 185; Page 43; 146pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for the screening, diagnosis or
prognosis of breast cancer (BC), determining the stage or severity of BC,
comprising analyzing a sample of serum or plasma by two dimensional
electrophoresis to generate a two-dimensional array of features;
comprising a chosen feature whose abundance correlates with BC or
predicts the onset or course of BC. The method (1) involves
electrophoresis to generate a two dimensional array of features;
comprising a chosen feature whose relative abundance correlates with BC
or predicts the onset of BC; and (b) comparing the abundance of each
feature in the body fluid from one or more persons free from BC, with the
abundance of the same feature in the body fluid from a subject having
BC, or with the abundance of an expression reference feature (ERF)
proposed of breast cancer detection, for screening, diagnosis or
monitoring the effect of therapy administered to a subject having BC,
and for identifying a subject at risk of developing BC. ABB97186 to
ABB97186 represents breast cancer associated protein isoform (BPI)
the exemplification of the present invention.

Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Query Match 1065 CACCTGACCTTCA 1078
Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 15 CACCTGACCTTCA 2

RESUME 630
AAFP0920
AAFP0920 standard; DNA; 15 BP.

AAFP0920;
02-MAY-2001 (first entry)

PRG52 allele specific oligonucleotide probe SEQ ID 26.

Human; prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2; PRG52; cyclooxygenase 2;
single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; immune-related disorder; arthritis;
inflammatory probe; ass.

Homo sapiens.

WC200107662-A1.

01-FEB-2001.

24-JUL-2000; 2000MO-0820114.

22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145170.

(GENA-) GENASISANCE PHARM INC.

Denton RR, Mandelman K, Sanchez A, Stephens JC, Timguy DA;

WPI; 2001-182805/18.

New nucleic acid containing polymorphisms in the cyclooxygenase-2 gene,
for gene therapy of inflammation and for establishing a genotype or
haplotype -

Disclosure; Page 21; 116pp; English.

This invention relates to a polynucleotide sequence that is a polymorphic
variant of the human prostaglandin-endoperoxide synthase 2 (PRG52) gene
located on 9p, cyclooxygenase-2. The human PRG52 gene sequence 1896
AAAB0896 contains a polymorphism, a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP),
CC AAB0896 represent human PRG52 gene and coding sequence, and the PRG52
protein is represented by AAB72199. The invention includes PCR and
sequencing primers, and probes represented in AAB0898 - AAB8151, which
locate the positions of the SNPs. PRG52 proteins and polynucleotide
sequences are used to express variant PRG52 proteins, for structural
analysis or drug-binding studies and also in gene therapy (either
ex vivo or in vivo). The invention also includes raised against PRG52 are
useful for diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutics. The invention also
known, polymorphisms and used to determine PRG52 haplotype and genotype,
especially for determining association between a particular trait, e.g. a
response to drugs that target PRG52 but also disease
associated with PRG52. The invention also includes a method for
used for developing diagnostic tests and treatments for immune-related
disorders such as arthritis and inflammation. The polymorphisms may also
be used to study expression and biological function of PRG52. Transgenic
organisms, for in vivo drug screening and testing, and for assessing
effects of therapeutic agents.

Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 1350 TCAACATCTTCA 1363

Db 1 TGGGAGGATCTGATTA 14

RESULT 631

AAAF5907/C

ID AAAF5907 standard, DNA, 15 BP.

AC AAATG351.

20-APR-2001 (first entry)

Human DBD2 allele specific oligonucleotide primer SEQ ID NO:94.

Human; dogenine receptor D2; DBD2; polymorphism, allele specific;

large deletion; detection; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

growth factor mediated cell proliferation; skin cancer; acrotyc disease;

keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; acrotyc disease;

hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;

neovascular condition of the retina; ss.

Homo sapiens.

W0200106832-A1.

23-JUN-2001.

19-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US19644.

19-JUL-1999; 99US-014493.

(GENA-) GENMISANCE PHARM INC.

Chew A, Denton RE, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC,

WPI; 2001-091367/10.

Polynucleotides comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human

dogenine receptor D2, useful for detecting mutations associated with,

e.g. dermatophytosis, psoriasis, and mycoses dysmatosa -

Claim 15; Page 23; 1359P; English.

The present invention describes polynucleotides comprising single

nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in the dogenine receptor (DBD2).

The polynucleotides may be used in assays to detect and characterize

polymorphisms in DBD2 that affect its expression and activity and are

diagnostic for disorders such as schistosomiasis, psoriasis and mycoses

dysmatosa. The polynucleotides may also be used in detecting the

biological function of DBD2 as well as in identifying drugs that affecting

this protein for the treatment of disorders related to its abnormal

expression or function. Polymorphisms in the DBD2 gene affect the

advantageous to detect and functional polypeptides. Therefore it is

polymorphisms are combined in different copies of the gene, AAATG351 to

AAATG350 to AAATG354 represent human DBD2 allele specific

oligonucleotide probes, AAATG351 to AAATG354 represent

polymorphisms, AAATG350 to AAATG352 represent oligonucleotide

probes for the detection of human DBD2 polymorphisms which are given in the

example/invention of the present invention. AAATG353 to AAATG358 represent

polymorphisms in the human DBD2 gene which are used in examples from the

present invention.

Sequence 15 BP: 1 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1;

Beat Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

866 TACCTCTGATCTGATCC 879

1 TGGGAGGATCTGATCC 14

RESULT 632

AAAF5907/C

ID AAAF5907 standard, DNA, 15 BP.

AC AAATG351.

30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

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IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #746.

AA45908; (fixer entry)
 30-MAR-2001 (fixer entry)
 IGFBR2 oligonucleotide #747.
 Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipapillary;
 cytotoxic; dermatological; caspase; vintore; ophthalmological; keloid;
 skin disorder; insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; psoriasis; plaques;
 keratosis; neoplasia; sclerodema; wart; skin cancer; acterotic disease;
 hyperovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 W0200078341-A1.
 28-DEC-2000.
 21-JUN-2000, 2000MO-AU00693.
 21-JUN-1999, 99US-0140345.
 (MIRD-) MIRD00 CHILDRENS RES INST.
 Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 WPI; 2001-041321/05.
 Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 administering (v) (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 proliferation and/or inflammation -
 Example 6; Page 38; 201p; English.
 The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein (IGFBP)-2 or IGFBR3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotide. The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,
 keratosis, neoplasia, sclerodema, wart, benign growths, cancers of the
 retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 acterotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1380 GCCCAAGCTGATGCT 1393
 14 GCCCAAGCTGATGCT 1
 RESTUR 634
 AA45952/c
 AA45952; (fixer entry)
 30-MAR-2001 (fixer entry)

IGFBP2 oligonucleotide #791.
 Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipapillary;
 cytotoxic; dermatological; caspase; vintore; ophthalmological; keloid;
 skin disorder; insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; psoriasis; plaques;
 keratosis; neoplasia; sclerodema; wart; skin cancer; acterotic disease;
 hyperovascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 neovascular condition of the retina; ss.
 Homo sapiens.
 W0200078341-A1.
 28-DEC-2000.
 21-JUN-2000, 2000MO-AU00693.
 21-JUN-1999, 99US-0140345.
 (MIRD-) MIRD00 CHILDRENS RES INST.
 Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 WPI; 2001-041321/05.
 Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 administering (v) (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense
 nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 proliferation and/or inflammation -
 Example 6; Page 39; 201p; English.
 The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 antisense oligonucleotide, (for insulin-like growth factor (IGF)-1
 receptor, IGF binding protein (IGFBP)-2 or IGFBR3), which is capable of
 inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
 and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an
 oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 oligonucleotide. The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
 psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, pilaris, seborrheoa, keloids,
 keratosis, neoplasia, sclerodema, wart, benign growths, cancers of the
 retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 acterotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
 blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
 Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 352 AGGCAATGCTGATGCT 365
 15 AGGCAATGCTGATGCT 2
 RESTUR 635
 AA45954/c
 AA45954; (fixer entry)
 30-MAR-2001 (fixer entry)
 IGFBR2 oligonucleotide #793.
 Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipapillary;
 cytotoxic; dermatological; caspase; vintore; ophthalmological; keloid;

XX skin disorder; immunin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;
 XX IGF binding protein; IGFBR-2; IGFBR3; inflammation; psoriasis; plaques;
 XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; acrochordoma; rubra;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hypomevascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; sv.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX M0200078341-A1.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NC-000653.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NC-000653.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (M02D-1) NORDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WJ; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional), and an antisense
 XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 XX proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 6; Page 39; 201p; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Immunin-like growth factor [IGF]-1
 XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or [IGFBP3], which is capable of
 XX binding to IGF-1, IGF-2 or IGF-3), which is capable of
 XX inhibiting the growth factor mediated proliferation of the skin, and
 XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an,
 XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 XX oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and effects of
 XX oligonucleotide on skin growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 XX keratosis, ichthyosis, psoriasis, rubra, plaques, acrochordoma, keloids,
 XX skin, a hypomevascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 XX skin, a hypomevascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 XX sclerotic skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 XX blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.98; Pred. No. 3.3e-02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 351 CAGGAGATCTCTGGC 364

XX Db 14 CAGGAGATCTCTGGC 1

XX RESULT 636

XX AAF47620/C

XX AAF47620 standard; DNK; 15 BP.

XX AAF47620;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBR3 oligonucleotide #1040.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hypomevascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; sv.

XX hypomevascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; sv.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX M0200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NC-000653.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 99US-0140345.

XX (M02D-1) NORDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werther GA, Edmondson SR;
 XX WJ; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
 XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional), and an antisense
 XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
 XX proliferation and/or inflammation -
 XX Example 7; Page 50; 201p; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
 XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
 XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Immunin-like growth factor [IGF]-1
 XX receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or [IGFBP3], which is capable of
 XX binding to IGF-1, IGF-2 or IGF-3), which is capable of
 XX inhibiting the growth factor mediated proliferation of the skin, and
 XX inflammation and/or other disorders. The present sequence is an,
 XX oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense
 XX oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and effects of
 XX oligonucleotide on skin growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 XX keratosis, ichthyosis, psoriasis, rubra, plaques, acrochordoma, keloids,
 XX skin, a hypomevascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 XX skin, a hypomevascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
 XX sclerotic skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other
 XX blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.98; Pred. No. 3.3e-02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 542 TATGACCTTGCGCA 555

XX Db 15 TATGACCTTGCGCA 2

XX RESULT 637

XX AAF47621/C

XX AAF47621 standard; DNK; 15 BP.

XX AAF47621;

XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGFBR3 oligonucleotide #1041.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipsoriatic;
 XX keratosis; neoplasia; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
 XX hypomevascular condition; hyperplasia; kidney disease;
 XX neovascular condition of the retina; sv.

XX W0200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NC-A000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 9905-0140345.
XX
XX (MIRD-) MIRDCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Wertheimer GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional), and an antisense
XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX
XX Example 7; Page 50; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF)-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein (IGFBP)-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX oligonucleotide, or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX AAF5153-45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, plaques, seborrheoa, keloids,
XX skin, a hypervascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX skin, a hypervascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX reticotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
XX blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.97; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 512 TCGGAGTAAAGCC 555
XX 14 TCGTCTCTGCGCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 638
XX AAF45953
XX AAF45953 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF45953;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #554.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antiporiatic;
XX cytotactic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; psoriasis; plaques;
XX keratosis; neoplasis; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hypervascular condition of the retina; sb.
XX
XX Home sapiens.
XX
XX W0200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NC-A000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 9905-0140345.
XX
XX (MIRD-) MIRDCH CHILDRENS RES INST.
XX
XX Wright CJ, Wertheimer GA, Edmondson SR;
XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.
XX
XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by
XX administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional), and an antisense
XX nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell
XX proliferation and/or inflammation -
XX
XX Example 8; Page 64; 201pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects
XX of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an
XX antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor (IGF)-1
XX receptor, IGF binding protein (IGFBP)-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of
XX inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation,
XX oligonucleotide, or other disorders. The present sequence is an
XX oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and
XX AAF5153-45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of
XX psoriasis, ichthyosis, pityriasis, ruba, plaques, seborrheoa, keloids,
XX skin, a hypervascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX skin, a hypervascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the
XX reticotic disease, kidney disease, hyperproliferation of the inside of
XX blood vessels or any other hyperplasia.
XX
XX Sequence 15 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.97; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 512 TCGGAGTAAAGCC 525
XX 2 TCGGAGTAAAGCC 15
XX
XX RESULT 639
XX AAF45954
XX AAF45954 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
XX
XX AAF45954;
XX
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX IGF-1 oligonucleotide #554.
XX
XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antiporiatic;
XX cytotactic; dermatological; cardiac; virucide; ophthalmological; keloid;
XX skin disorder; insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; pityriasis;
XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; psoriasis; plaques;
XX keratosis; neoplasis; scleroderma; wart; skin cancer; sclerotic disease;
XX hypervascular condition of the retina; sb.
XX
XX Home sapiens.
XX
XX W0200078341-A1.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NC-A000693.
XX
XX 21-JUN-1999; 9905-0140345.
XX

PT Administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 82; 201pg; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense as an oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders, including, but not limited to, psoriasis, actinic keratosis, neoplasia, actinoidema, warts, bunion growth, cancer of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other blood vessels or any other hypoplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 511 ATGGGAGATPACCC 554

XX Db 1 ATGGGAGATPACCC 14

XX RESULT 642

XX AAF52559 standard; DNM; 15 BP.

XX AAF52559;

XX 30-NMR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3559.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipapillary; skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;

XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; acrochordoma; ruba;

XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; skin cancer; melanocytic disease;

XX neovascular condition of the retina; as.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NO-AU0693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 9905-0140345.

XX (NMRD-) NMRDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werthner GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pg; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an antisense oligonucleotide, (for Insulin-like Growth Factor [IGF]-1 receptor, IGF binding protein [IGFBP]-2 or IGFBP3), which is capable of inhibiting or reducing growth factor mediated cell proliferation, oligonucleotide which can be used to design the antisense as an oligonucleotide of the present invention (see AAF45151 and AAF45153-P45161). The method is useful for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders, including, but not limited to, psoriasis, actinic keratosis, neoplasia, actinoidema, warts, bunion growth, cancer of the skin, a hyperneovascular condition such as a neovascular condition of the retina, brain or skin, growth factor-mediated malignancies, other blood vessels or any other hypoplasia.

XX Sequence 15 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 15;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 3.3e+02;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Db 1024 GGCTTCCTCCCTCC 1037

XX 2 GGCTTCCTCCCTCC 15

XX RESULT 643

XX AAF52601 standard; DNM; 15 BP.

XX AAF52601;

XX 30-NMR-2001 (first entry)

XX IGF-I oligonucleotide #3561.

XX Antisense therapy; antiproliferative; antiinflammatory; antipapillary; skin disorder; Insulin-like Growth Factor 1 receptor; IGF-1; ptyriasis;

XX IGF binding protein; IGFBP-2; IGFBP3; inflammation; psoriasis; pilaris;

XX growth factor mediated cell proliferation; ichthyosis; acrochordoma; ruba;

XX hyperneovascular condition; hyperplasia; skin cancer; melanocytic disease;

XX neovascular condition of the retina; as.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200078341-A1.

XX 28-DEC-2000.

XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000NO-AU0693.

XX 21-JUN-1999; 9905-0140345.

XX (NMRD-) NMRDOCH CHILDRENS RES INST.

XX Wright CJ, Werthner GA, Edmondson SR;

XX WPI; 2001-041421/05.

XX Ameliorating the effects of a disorder, e.g. psoriasis, by administering UV (ultra-violet) treatment (optional) and an antisense nucleic acid that inhibits or reduces growth factor mediated cell proliferation and/or inflammation -

XX Example 8; Page 84; 201pg; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method for ameliorating the effects of skin disorders. The method comprises contacting the skin with an

CC sequence represents or contains the region surrounding a single
CC nucleotide polymorphism in one of the genes encoding one of the

CC proteins listed above.
XX

Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;

[illegible]

Query Match	0.94;	Score 12.4;	DB 1;	Length 15;
Best Local Similarity	92.94;	Pred. NO. 3.3e+02;		

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

UNIT 1

1420 CAGGGCTGGGCTT 1433

Db 14 CTGTGCTGCGTCT 1

RESULT 652

ABU46316

ID	ABL46316 standard; DNA; 15 BP.
xx	

ABI46316:

XX 08-DEC-1993; 93MO-U811986.
 XX
 XX 08-DEC-1992; 92DS-0587746.
 XX (GENE-) GENY INC.
 XX
 XX Arnold L., Reynolds MA;
 XX WPI; 1994-217642/6.
 XX
 XX Detection, recognition, inhibition and alteration of single and
 XX double stranded target nucleic acid sequences - by formation of a
 XX triple helix structure using 2 oligomers which block translation
 XX Example 11; Page 50; 67bp; English.
 XX
 XX Triple helix formation with 3 18-mer oligomers was demonstrated
 XX with thermal denaturation methods. Kozak 1993; 13; 13; 13;
 XX forming 18-oligomers are given in A068243-52.
 XX (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PM field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 246 CCTATCCCCCTCTT 259
 XX 14 CCTCTCCCTCTCT 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 659
 XX 12-APR-1997; 93MO-U811986.
 XX AA49048 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 XX AA49048;
 XX
 XX 15-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 XX rb gene antisense oligonucleotide rb-41.
 XX
 XX rb gene, antisense oligonucleotide; modulates gene expression; 88.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX EP856579-A1.
 XX
 XX 05-AUG-1998.
 XX
 XX 31-JUN-1997; 97BP-0101331.
 XX
 XX 31-JUN-1997; 97BP-0101331.
 XX
 XX (BIO-) BIOGENSTIK GBS BIOLOGIEFARM DIAGNOSTIK.
 XX
 XX Byszach W., Schlingensiefen K;
 XX WPI; 1998-400910/35.
 XX
 XX Preparation of antisense oligonucleotide(s) which lack long runs of
 XX consecutive guanines or inosines - and have specific ratio of
 XX activity and thus, used therapeutically or to modulate
 XX growth of cells in culture
 XX
 XX Claim 10; Fig 9a; 386bp; English.
 XX
 XX AA49008-236 represent antisense oligonucleotides directed against
 XX the rb gene. Of these, only oligonucleotides AA49008-52 resulted in
 XX effective downregulation of negative growth control by rb, while

CC oligonucleotides AA49025-236 had little effect. The oligonucleotides
 CC specifically inhibit the specific action described oligonucleotides
 CC that contain from three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain
 CC that can each form three hydrogen bonds to cytosine; do not contain
 CC four consecutive nucleotides able to form three H-bonds each to four
 CC consecutive cytosines; do not contain two sequences of three consecutive
 CC cytosines, and the ratio between residues able to form two H-bonds
 CC each (28) or three such bonds (38) is given by 28/38 = 0.33-0.72. The
 CC oligonucleotides are used to modulate expression of genes, particularly
 CC pro-liferation of cells, e.g. tumor, for beta 1 or beta 2 to control or
 CC kidney cells, osteoblasts, osteoclasts and/or keratinocytes). The
 CC oligonucleotides can also be used to analyze function of proteins (by
 CC altering their expression or activity) and therapeutically, e.g. in
 CC cases of cancer or (targeting 197) for stimulating the immune system.
 XX
 XX Sequence 16 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 XX Best Local Similarity 92.94; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 XX 1576 GCTGAGCGATGAGTA 1591
 XX 16 GCTGAGCGATGAGTA 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 660
 XX 12-APR-1997; 93MO-U811986.
 XX AA49048 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
 XX
 XX AA49048;
 XX
 XX 15-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX PCR primer for G. oxydans autonomous replication domain.
 XX
 XX Autonomous replication domain; plasmid p4; L-xorose dehydrogenase;
 XX L-xorose dehydrogenase product; 2-keto-L-gulonate; PCR primer;
 XX 89.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Glucobacter oxydans.
 XX
 XX WO9320772-A1.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-1999.
 XX
 XX 13-OCT-1998; 98MO-0P04611.
 XX
 XX 16-OCT-1997; 97BP-0303395.
 XX
 XX (FUI) FUJISAWA PHARM CO LTD.
 XX
 XX Noguchi Y., Saito Y., Soeda S., Yoshikawa K;
 XX WPI; 1999-302744/25.
 XX
 XX Glucobacter-originate plasmid p4 DNA, useful for producing
 XX biologically active substance e.g. L-xorose dehydrogenase and
 XX 2-keto-L-gulonate acid
 XX Example; Page 15; 57bp; Japanese.
 XX
 XX This sequence represents a PCR primer for the autonomous replication
 XX domain of Glucobacter oxydans.
 XX The invention relates to a method for producing a substance from
 XX controlling the autonomous replication in Glucobacter and a domain
 XX which polynucleotide in the region unnecessary in the autonomous
 XX replication have been wholly or partly deleted, with exception of the p4
 XX origin of replication. The deleted factor can be used to produce
 XX physiologically active substances, particularly L-xorose dehydrogenase

XX WO200139572-A1.
 PN
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX 01-JUN-2001, 2001WO-0304662.
 XX 01-JUN-2001, 2000WO-0164798.
 XX (NHS) NISHIYAMA IND INC.
 PA (SYS-1) SYSTEM RES INC.
 XX
 XX Inoko H, Kagiya T, Ichihara T, Matsumura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M,
 PT WPI: 2002-122074/16.
 XX Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes
 CC of individuals e.g. by determining immunogenetic differences when
 CC transplanting between them -
 XX
 XX Claim 10; Page 140; 345pp; Japanese.
 CC The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen
 CC (HLA) genotype of a sample, the kit comprising:
 CC oligonucleotides (Aa10512-Aa11009) originating in the sequence of
 CC genes e.g. belonging to HLA class I antigens on human genome and
 CC containing gene polymorphism as alloantigens have been immobilised as
 CC probes on a solid support, and a primer for amplifying the gene
 CC polymorphism.
 CC The method is useful for judging HLA genotype of individuals
 CC between them, providing genetic information to decide compatibility of
 CC pancreas, langerhans islet in pancreas and cornea, kidney, liver,
 CC diagnosis of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.
 CC
 CC Sequence 16 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 CC Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 3.7e+02;
 CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1155 CCTTACACGCGAGC 1168
 CC 1 CATTACACGCGAGC 14
 CC
 CC RESULT 664
 CC ID Aa212175 standard; RNA, 16 BP.
 CC Aa212175;
 CC 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
 CC DE Aptamer 117p oligonucleotide modulator, AO 3-2, SEQ ID 35.
 CC XX Immunoprecipitating aptamer, infection, autoimmunity, tumour,
 CC XX inflammatory, proliferative diseases, hypoglycaemia, human,
 CC XX coagulation Factor xg; ss.
 CC XX unidentified.
 CC XX WO200296926-A1.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 28-MAY-2002, 2002WO-0516555.
 XX 25-MAY-2001, 2001US-293231P.
 XX 07-MAY-2001, 2001US-311037P.
 XX (UYD-) UNIV DUKE.

PT Sullenger BA, Rueconl C,
 XX WPI: 2003-10438/13.
 XX
 XX Altering affinity of nucleic acid ligands for target molecules in a
 PT patient or reversing binding of labeled ligands to target tissues, by
 CC using a second ligand (to a patient receiving the ligand) a modulator that
 PT binds to ligand.
 XX
 XX Claim 50; Page 77; 111pp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to a method for altering the affinity of a
 CC nucleic acid ligand (e.g. an aptamer) for a target molecule in a patient
 CC or in vitro, or reversing the binding of the labeled ligand to a target
 CC tissue. The method comprises administering a modulator that binds to the
 CC nucleic acid ligand, and a second ligand for competing the ligand with
 CC the modulator under conditions such that the second ligand binds to the
 CC ligand, and thus alters the affinity of the ligand for the target
 CC molecule. The method is useful for treating a number of disorders e.g.
 CC infection, autoimmunity, tumour, inflammatory proliferative diseases and
 CC which targets the 117p aptamer, which binds to human coagulation Factor
 CC Xa and was used to illustrate the method of the invention. This
 CC oligonucleotide was found to be effective at reversing 117p aptamer's
 CC anticoagulation activity in human plasma.
 CC
 CC Sequence 16 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 0 U; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 16;
 CC Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 3.7e+02;
 CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 1322 AAGGCGCGCGGAC 1335
 CC 3 AAGCGCGCGCGAG 16
 CC
 CC RESULT 665
 CC ID Aa039068 standard; DNA, 17 BP.
 CC Aa039068;
 CC 25-MAY-2003 (updated)
 CC PT 03-MAY-1993 (first entry)
 CC DE S. nodosus 2634bp BamHI fragment PCR primer P903.
 CC XX
 CC XX spot, snod; microbial synthesis; actinomycetes hybrid;
 CC XX glycosylated, natural products; prod.; streptomycetes nodosus;
 CC XX glycosylation in reaction; secondary metabolite biosynthesis;
 CC XX sequencing; ss.
 CC XX Synthetic.
 CC XX WO3906219-A1.
 XX 01-APR-1993.
 XX 15-SEP-1992; 92NO-EP02111.
 XX 16-SEP-1991; 91DE-4130967.
 XX (PASH) HOSCHKE AG.
 XX Piletschberg W, Stockmann M, Taleghani FM, Dietler J, Grabley S,
 XX Stiche P, Breau B,
 XX WPI: 1993-117540/14.
 XX
 XX Sec. metabolite biosynthesis genes from actinomycetes - isolatable
 PT with specific detection probes using DNA, useful in microbial synthesis
 PT of glycosylated and natural prod. in actinomycetes

ID AAV6368 standard; RNM, 17 BP.
 AC AAV6368;
 XX 28-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human fli1 VEGF receptor hamsterhead ribozyme substrate #63.
 XX Vascular endothelial growth factor receptor VEGF receptor; fli-1;
 XX fli-1-KD ribozyme; angiogenesis; perlestatin; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX tumour angiogenesis; perlestatin; rheumatoid arthritis;
 XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1; kinase insert domain containing receptor;
 XX foetal liver kinase 1; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 CS XX
 XX M0915662-A2.
 PD 01-MAY-1997.
 XX 25-OCT-1996; 96NO-US217480.
 XX 11-JUN-1996; 96US-0584040.
 PR 26-OCT-1995; 95US-0005974.
 XX (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
 XX (RBD-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX Escobedo J, MCSwigen J, Pavco P, Stinchcomb D,
 WPI, 1997-269017/23.
 PT Nucleic acid molecule modulating VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or
 PT mRNA stability - useful for treating e.g. tumour angiogenesis,
 XX perlestatin, rheumatoid arthritis, etc., in a human patient
 XX Claim 4; Page 66; 21bp; English.
 XX The present invention describes nucleic acid molecules which modulate
 XX the expression of VEGF receptor(s) gene expression or more
 XX receptors of vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) encoding 1 or more
 XX (preferably human) having a condition associated with the level of the
 XX fms-like tyrosine kinase 1 (flt-1), kinase insert domain containing
 XX receptor (KDR) and/or fms-like tyrosine kinase 2 (flt-2), tumour
 XX angiogenesis, ocular diseases, perlestatin, rheumatoid arthritis, can
 XX be treated by administering the nucleic acid molecule or the expression
 XX vector to the patient. AAV63725 to AAV63752 represent specific examples
 XX of nucleic acid molecules from the present invention.
 S0 Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.8%; 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 15 CCGGCGGCGGCGG 1561
 ID AAV94877 standard; RNM, 17 BP.
 AC AAV94877;
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DE Mouse IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 138.
 XX Human, IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 XX hamsterhead ribozyme; halpinin; substrate; expression; cancer;
 XX autoimmune disease; perlestatin; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 XX autoimmunity disease; perlestatin; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 XX WPI, 1998-33332/29.

XX great rejection; ss.
 OS Mus sp.
 CS XX
 XX M093824913-A2.
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX 02-DEC-1997; 97NO-US21748.
 XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX (RBD-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX MCSwigen JA, Stinchcomb DT,
 WPI, 1998-33332/29.
 PT Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 XX cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
 XX Claim 4; Page 40; 61bp; English.
 XX The present invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate
 XX the expression of interleukin 2 (IL-2) R gene encoded
 XX RNM. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed sequences
 XX from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment
 XX of cancer, autoimmune disease, perlestatin, allergy and other
 XX inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes can be used to induce
 XX tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.
 S0 Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 2 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Fred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 886 GAGTTCACGAGCC 899
 ID AAV94878
 AC AAV94878 standard; RNM, 17 BP.
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DE Human, IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;
 XX hamsterhead ribozyme; halpinin; substrate; expression; cancer;
 XX autoimmune disease; perlestatin; allergy; inflammatory disease;
 XX great rejection; ss.
 OS Mus sp.
 CS XX
 XX M09824913-A2.
 PD 11-JUN-1998.
 XX 02-DEC-1997; 97NO-US21748.
 XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.
 XX (RBD-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX MCSwigen JA, Stinchcomb DT,
 WPI, 1998-33332/29.

XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 103; 61pp; English.

The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate the expression of interleukin 2 (IL-2) receptor gamma chain, encoded by CC RNM. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes and CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, cancer, psoriasis, allergic diseases, inflammatory diseases and other inflammatory conditions, allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes can also be used to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 886 GAGCTTCACGCC 899
 XX |||||
 XX 2 GACCTCAGCCGCC 15

XX RESULT 671

XX AAV94809 standard; RNM; 17 BP.

XX AAV94809;

XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1396.

XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;

XX autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;

XX graft rejection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX NC0982913-A2.

XX 11-JUN-1998.

XX 02-DEC-1997; 97NC-0521748.

XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX McS4igen JA, Stinchcomb DJ;

XX WPI, 1998-33332/23.

XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX Claim 4; Page 37; 61pp; English.

The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate the expression of interleukin 2 (IL-2) receptor gamma chain, encoded by CC RNM. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes and CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, cancer, psoriasis, allergic diseases, inflammatory diseases and other inflammatory conditions, allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 6 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 71.4%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 1003 TCCACTTCACGCC 1016
 XX |||||
 XX 4 UCCATCAGCCGCC 17

XX RESULT 672

XX AAV94768 standard; RNM; 17 BP.

XX AAV94768;

XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

XX Human IL-2 receptor g-chain substrate position 1280.

XX Human; IL-2 receptor g-chain; interleukin 2 receptor gamma chain;

XX autoimmune disease; psoriasis; allergy; inflammatory disease;

XX graft rejection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX NC0982913-A2.

XX 11-JUN-1998.

XX 02-DEC-1997; 97NC-0521748.

XX 03-DEC-1996; 96US-0758306.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX McS4igen JA, Stinchcomb DJ;

XX WPI, 1998-33332/23.

XX Ribozymes targeted to interleukin 2 - useful for treating e.g.
 PT cancer, autoimmune disease and allergies

XX Claim 4; Page 36; 61pp; English.

The present sequence invention describes ribozymes targeted to modulate the expression of interleukin 2 (IL-2) receptor gamma chain, encoded by CC RNM. AAV93889 to AAV94574 represent specifically claimed ribozymes, and CC AAV94575 to AAV95260 represent specifically claimed substrate sequences from the present invention. The ribozymes can be used for the treatment of autoimmune diseases, cancer, psoriasis, allergic diseases, inflammatory diseases and other inflammatory conditions, allergy and other inflammatory conditions. The ribozymes are also used to induce tolerance in a recipient to alloantigen from a donor.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 U; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity 63.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 XX Matches 9; Conservative 4; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 550 TTGCTTCACGCC 563
 XX |||||
 XX 2 UCCATCAGCCGCC 15

XX RESULT 673

XX AAV94769 standard; RNM; 17 BP.

XX AAV94769;

XX 24-FEB-1999 (first entry)

RESULT 679
 AA22711
 AA22711 standard, RNA, 17 BP.
 AC AA22711.
 DB
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 ID
 IN Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5937.
 KM Human, aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; AHR; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM human integrin subunit beta 3; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM ophthalmologic; angiogenesis; cancer; diabetes; retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetes; retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM integrin subunit beta 3; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM tubular sclerotic; post-viral; Stargardt; angioid; angioid;
 KM Kipkel-Trennau-Weber syndrome; Ocular-Weber-Rendu syndrome; 66.
 KM Homo sapiens.
 KM MO9950403-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99NO-US06507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSweeney JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX Claim 54; Page 237; 305pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 XX integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an
 XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (AHR) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a TIE-2 gene. AA11675 to
 XX AA11767 and AA11761 to AA11762 represent ribozyme sequences for AHR,
 XX and AA11768 to AA11760 and AA11763 to AA11764 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences. AA11765 to AA11766 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences for TIE-2, and AA11816 to AA11906
 XX and AA11915 to AA11922 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 XX AA11923 to AA12061 and AA12051 to AA12195 represent ribozyme
 XX sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA12196 to AA12197 and
 XX AA12198 to AA12245 and AA12243 to AA12312 represent ribozyme sequence
 XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA12313 to AA12362, AA12343 to
 XX the invention are used for corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 XX the invention are used for corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or TIE-2. They are
 XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 XX macular degeneration, post-viral, Stargardt, angioid, angioid;
 XX neovascular glaucoma, myopic degeneration, retinosis, verruca vulgaris,
 XX angioid, Kipkel-Trennau-Weber syndrome, Ocular-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 2 G; 10 U; 0 other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.91; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Beat Local Similarity 35.71; Pred. NO:4e02;
 XX Matches 5; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QV 1460 TATTATTATTCGAG 1493
 DB :||||:|||||
 DB 2 UAUUUUUUUUUUUUU 15
 RESULT 680
 AA22712
 AA22712 standard, RNA, 17 BP.
 AC AA22712.
 DB
 DT 19-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 ID
 IN Integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence SEQ ID NO:5938.
 KM Human, aryl hydrocarbon nuclear transporter; AHR; TIE-2; angiogenesis;
 KM integrin alpha 6 subunit; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM human integrin subunit beta 3; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM ophthalmologic; angiogenesis; cancer; diabetes; retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM dermatologic; RNA cleavage; cancer; diabetes; retinopathy; arthritis;
 KM age related macular degeneration; inflammation; neovascular glaucoma;
 KM integrin subunit beta 3; integrin subunit beta 3; hairpin ribozyme;
 KM tubular sclerotic; post-viral; Stargardt; angioid; angioid;
 KM Kipkel-Trennau-Weber syndrome; Ocular-Weber-Rendu syndrome; 66.
 KM Homo sapiens.
 KM MO9950403-A2.
 XX
 XX 07-OCT-1999.
 XX 24-MAR-1999; 99NO-US06507.
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079678.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX PA Pavco PA, Roberts E, Jarvis T, Coeshott C, McSweeney JA;
 XX WPI; 1999-591315/50.
 XX
 XX Novel ribozymes for modulating the synthesis, expression and/or
 XX stability of an mRNA encoding an angiogenic factors -
 XX Claim 54; Page 237; 305pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with
 XX integrin subunit beta 3 substrate sequence, which specifically cleave RNA encoded by an
 XX hydrocarbon nuclear transporter (AHR) gene, an integrin subunit beta 3
 XX gene, an integrin alpha 6 subunit gene, or a TIE-2 gene. AA11765 to
 XX AA11767 and AA11761 to AA11762 represent ribozyme sequences for AHR,
 XX and AA11768 to AA11760 and AA11763 to AA11764 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences. AA11765 to AA11766 represent their
 XX corresponding target sequences for TIE-2, and AA11816 to AA11906
 XX and AA11915 to AA11922 represent their corresponding target sequences;
 XX AA11923 to AA12061 and AA12051 to AA12195 represent ribozyme
 XX sequences for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA12196 to AA12197 and
 XX AA12198 to AA12245 and AA12243 to AA12312 represent ribozyme sequence
 XX for integrin subunit beta 3, and AA12313 to AA12362, AA12343 to
 XX the invention are used for corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 XX the invention are used for corresponding target sequences. The ribozymes of
 XX integrin subunit beta-3, integrin subunit alpha-6, or TIE-2. They are
 XX especially used to treat cancer, diabetic retinopathy, age related
 XX macular degeneration (AMD), inflammation, and arthritis, as well as
 XX angioid, Kipkel-Trennau-Weber syndrome, Ocular-Weber-Rendu syndrome,
 XX integrin subunit alpha-6, or integrin subunit beta-3.
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 3 G; 9 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.93; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 35.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 5; Conservative 8; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1460 TATTATTATTGGAAT 1493
 |||||
 1 TAAGGAGGAGGAGGCT 14
 DB

RESULT 681
 AA80263
 ID AA80263 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX AA80263;
 XX
 XX 18-ANC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human BRCA1 wild type allele specific oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:154.
 XX
 XX Human, BRCA1, wild type; mutant; detection; primer; probe; cancer;
 XX breast cancer susceptibility gene; identification; variation;
 XX hybridization; breast cancer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX M09323903-42.
 XX
 XX 17-JUN-1999.
 XX
 XX 07-DEC-1998; 9880-US3516.
 XX
 XX 11-DEC-1997; 97US-0988706.
 XX
 XX (GENE-) GENE LOCIC.
 XX
 XX Allen AP, Angelly TS, Lawrence T, Leacallert JL;
 XX Murphy PD, Olson SJ, Sadowsicz JK, Thurber DB, White MB;
 XX Zeng B;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-385623/32.
 XX
 XX Mutants in BRCA gene associated with cancer
 XX
 XX Claim 45; Page 65; 118pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention describes fifteen new mutants of the breast cancer
 XX susceptibility gene BRCA1 gene, the mutations being located at
 XX positions 5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5154, 5155, 5156, 5157, 5158,
 XX 5364-60, 5150, 3904, 3889, 903, and 4164. AA80263 represents
 XX allele specific oligonucleotides for the mutant and wild type sequences
 XX of human BRCA1, and so are capable of identifying the normal or mutant
 XX allele. The present invention also provides a method for detecting
 XX for detecting a predisposition to cancer, especially breast cancer.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 0.93; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 35.7%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 775 TAATGCAAGCGGCT 786
 |||||
 1 TAAGGAGGAGGAGGCT 14
 DB

RESULT 682
 AA80286/C
 ID AA80286 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX
 XX AA80286;
 XX

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #581.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX M020061729-42.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
 XX
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0123930.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Blact L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McGaughen T;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2000-647423/62.
 XX
 XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
 XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor,
 XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
 XX
 XX Claim 37; Page 69; 16pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
 XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
 XX involved in the regulation of the expression of the genes IIF-2 and/or the CMAT Displacement
 XX Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressor removes prevents
 XX inhibition (and consequently increases expression of) genes involved in
 XX the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
 XX protein and interferon alpha.

SO Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 0.93; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 305 TGAAGCGGAGGAG 318
 |||||
 17 TGAAGCGGAGGAGT 4
 DB

RESULT 683
 AA802909
 ID AA802909 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX AA802909;
 XX
 XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #1204.
 XX
 XX Ribozyme; erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
 XX interferon alpha; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX M020061729-42.
 XX
 XX 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 XX 11-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09721.
 XX
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0123930.
 XX
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McGivigen J;
PI
XX MPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX

XX Claim 37; Page 83; 16pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the P22 Orphan receptor. BAP3/COMP-7P-1, the GDN
XX transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP displacement
XX Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
XX the production of the repressor proteins. The genes involved in
XX the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor
XX and protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1241 GCGTCGACGCTGAAA 1254
XX 3 GACGTCGACGCTGAAA 16

XX RESULT 684

XX AA05336 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA05336;

XX 16-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Hammerhead ribozyme substrate #255.

XX Ribozyme, erythropoietin; granulocyte colony stimulating factor;
XX interferon alpha, sv.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200061729-A2.

XX 19-OCT-2000.

XX 11-APR-2000; 2000NO-0809721.

XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-0129390.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYM PHARM INC.

XX Blatt L, Zwick M, Pavco P, McGivigen J;
XX

XX MPI; 2000-647423/62.

XX Enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid inhibition of repressor genes,
XX useful for producing e.g. granulocyte colony stimulating factor,
XX protein, interferon alpha and erythropoietin -
XX

XX Claim 18; Page 114; 16pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to enzymatic and antisense nucleic acid
XX molecules that act as inhibitors of the expression of repressor genes
XX encoding the P22 Orphan receptor. BAP3/COMP-7P-1, the GDN
XX transcription factor gene, IRF-2 and/or the C/EBP displacement
XX Protein (CDP). Inhibition of the repressors removes prevents
XX the production of the repressor proteins. The genes involved in
XX the production of erythropoietin, granulocyte colony stimulating factor

XX protein and interferon alpha.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 371 GCGTCGACGCTGAAA 384
XX 2 GCGTCGACGCTGAAA 15

XX RESULT 685

XX AA07987 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AA07987;

XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Hepatitis B virus related oligonucleotide probe #250.

XX Hepatitis B virus; HBV; Hepatitis A virus; HAV; probe; detection;
XX mutation; high-density gene chip, sv.

XX Hepatitis B virus.

XX CN125452-A.

XX 10-MAY-2000.

XX 24-SEP-1999; 99CN-0114460.

XX (UTRO-) UNITV DONGNAM.

XX Sun X, Lu Z, Wang Y;

XX MPI; 2000-443233/39.

XX High-density gene chip making process -
XX

XX Example 1; Fig 15; 19pp; Chinese.

XX The present invention describes a method which comprises making a high-
XX density gene chip, specifically for making high-density micro-array of
XX genes. The method includes: (a) selecting a set of genes to be arrayed;
XX (b) providing a set of probes for each gene; (c) providing a set of probes to
XX provided to ensure identical cross melting temperature of probes to the
XX maximum limit; and this can make the cross control of gene chip
XX results. The process process the reliability of the gene chip detecting
XX detecting target sequence directly, detecting mutation in both specific
XX and non-specific sites and a probe overall arrangement scheme. AA07978
XX example represent oligonucleotide probe sequences which are used in
XX example from the present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 759 GATCCGCTGCTGCTG 772
XX 2 GATCCGCTGCTGCTG 15

XX RESULT 686

XX AA015224 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

PD 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001, 2001MO-US03504.

XX 03-FEB-2001, 2000US-0179983.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PA (FATT/) FATTWAY A R.

PI Fattway AR, Jarvis T, MCS4ysgen J, Bocher RM, Holman PS,

PI WPI, 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1

XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers

XX

XX Claim 4, Page 57, 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (CHK1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by CHK1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 9; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1581 GCGGACGACCAAC 1594

XX |||||

XX 14 GCGGACGACCAAC 1

XX

XX RESTRUT 601

XX AAB95191/C

XX AAB95191 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAB95191;

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human CHK1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 616.

XX Human, checkpoint kinase-1, CHK1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200157206-A2.

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001, 2001MO-US03504.

XX 03-FEB-2001, 2000US-0179983.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (FATT/) FATTWAY A R.

XX Fattway AR, Jarvis T, MCS4ysgen J, Bocher RM, Holman PS,

XX WPI, 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1

XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers

XX

XX Claim 4, Page 57, 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (CHK1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by CHK1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 9; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1581 GCGGACGACCAAC 1594

XX |||||

XX 17 GCGGACGACCAAC 4

PS Claim 4, Page 69, 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (CHK1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by CHK1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 9; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1581 GCGGACGACCAAC 1594

XX |||||

XX 15 GCGGACGACCAAC 2

XX

XX RESTRUT 692

XX AAB95500/C

XX AAB95500 standard; RNA; 17 BP.

XX AC AAB95500;

XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)

XX Human CHK1 ribozyme substrate SEQ ID NO: 925.

XX Human, checkpoint kinase-1, CHK1; antisense; ribozyme; gene therapy;

XX RNA cleavage; cancer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200157206-A2.

XX 09-AUG-2001.

XX 02-FEB-2001, 2001MO-US03504.

XX 03-FEB-2001, 2000US-0179983.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX (FATT/) FATTWAY A R.

XX Fattway AR, Jarvis T, MCS4ysgen J, Bocher RM, Holman PS,

XX WPI, 2001-496922/54.

XX Novel nucleic acid molecule e.g., ribozymes or antisense nucleic acid

XX molecules, which downregulates expression of a checkpoint kinase-1

XX gene, useful for treating colorectal, lung, breast or prostate cancers

XX

XX Claim 4, Page 72, 115pp; English.

XX The present invention provides nucleic acid molecules capable of

XX downregulating the expression of the human checkpoint kinase-1 (CHK1)

XX gene. These may be antisense or ribozyme sequences, and are useful in the

XX treatment of diseases associated with conditions affected by CHK1 levels,

XX including cancer. The present sequence is an oligonucleotide described in

XX the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP, 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 U; 0 other;

XX

XX Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 9; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX

XX 1581 GCGGACGACCAAC 1594

XX |||||

XX 17 GCGGACGACCAAC 4

PI and central nervous system injury -

5000150303

XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516F.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSN/) MCSNIGSEN J.
 XX (CHOM/) CHOMWIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, MCSNigsen J, Chomwira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or nucleic
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX and central nervous system injury -
 XX Claim 88; Page 92; 2000p; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and/or a growth inhibitor gene. The invention
 XX regulates expression of a nucleic growth inhibitor gene (NGO) or
 XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) or an inzyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX motif) or an ambozyme (cleaving RNA with an RNA triplet, a RNzyme
 XX (cleaving RNA with a YN motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 XX used to cleave RNA of the cell and, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 XX CD20 activity of the cell and, the treatment may further comprise the
 XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukemia (NHL), bulky
 XX immunodeficiency virus, lymphocytic leukemia (NHL), bulky
 XX immunodeficiency virus, small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 XX lymphoproliferative disorder, hairy-cell leukemia, NHL, CD20-targeting
 XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the cell. In particular, the
 XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and
 XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In
 XX particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat
 XX central nervous system (CNS) injury and cerebrovascular accident (CVA),
 XX stroke, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis (MS),
 XX chemotherapy-induced neuropathy, Huntington's disease, Creutzfeldt-Jakob
 XX disease, muscular dystrophy, and/or other neurodegenerative disease
 XX states which respond to the modulation of NGO expression. The
 XX present sequence is a G-cleaver of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; A: 8 C: 3 G: 3 U: 0 other;
 XX Query March 0 89; Seq No 12 4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best Local Similarity: 92.98; Seed 30 10 40 2;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX 1334 TCGAGCCGAGGAGCT 1347
 XX TCGAGCCGAGGAGCT 1347
 XX 16 TCGAGCCGAGGAGCT 3

AC ABR03622;
 DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human CD20 DNzyme #76.
 XX Human; anti-sense therapy; genetic; anti-inflammation; hematocytic;
 XX cerebroprotective; motoric; neuroprotective; anti-inflammation; hematocytic;
 XX muscular; CD20; nucleic growth inhibitor gene; NGO; hampered ribozyme;
 XX DNzyme; inzyme; G-cleaver; ambozyme; zyme; lymphoma; leukemia;
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukemia;
 XX human immunodeficiency virus; lymphoma; NHL; lymphocytic leukemia;
 XX NHL; immunocytoma; NHL; immune thrombocytopenia; stroke; dementia;
 XX inflammatory arthropathy; central nervous system injury;
 XX cerebrovascular accident; CVA; Alzheimer's disease; multiple sclerosis;
 XX Huntington's disease; stroke; Huntington's disease;
 XX Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; muscular dystrophy; neurodegenerative disease.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX W0200159103-A2.
 XX 16-AUG-2001.
 XX 09-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US04273.
 XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-181797P.
 XX 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-185516F.
 XX 06-MAR-2000; 2000US-187128P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (BLAT/) BLATT L.
 XX (MCSN/) MCSNIGSEN J.
 XX (CHOM/) CHOMWIRA B M.
 XX Blatt L, MCSNigsen J, Chomwira BM;
 XX WPI; 2001-607195/69.
 XX Nucleic acid molecules, e.g., enzymatic nucleic acids and antisense
 XX constructs, which down regulate expression of a CD20 gene or nucleic
 XX growth inhibitor gene useful for treating, e.g., lymphoma, leukemia,
 XX and central nervous system injury -
 XX Claim 30; Page 160; 2000p; English.
 XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule which down regulates
 XX expression of a CD20 gene and/or a growth inhibitor gene. The invention
 XX regulates expression of a nucleic growth inhibitor gene (NGO) or
 XX The nucleic acids may be enzymatic nucleic acids (e.g., a ribozyme or a
 XX DNzyme) or an inzyme (an endolytic nucleic acid cleaving an RNA molecule
 XX motif) or an ambozyme (cleaving RNA with an RNA triplet, a RNzyme
 XX (cleaving RNA with a YN motif). The CD20-targeting nucleic acid is used
 XX to cleave RNA of CD20 in the presence of a divalent cation that is
 XX used to cleave RNA of the cell and, it may be contacted with a cell to reduce
 XX CD20 activity of the cell and, the treatment may further comprise the
 XX use of one or more therapies. In particular, the CD20 targeting
 XX nucleic acid may be used to treat lymphoma, leukemia, B-cell
 XX low-grade or follicular NHL, lymphocytic leukemia (NHL), bulky
 XX immunodeficiency virus, small B-cell lymphocytic lymphoma, immune
 XX lymphoproliferative disorder, hairy-cell leukemia, NHL, CD20-targeting
 XX nucleic acid is used to cleave RNA of the cell. In particular, the
 XX divalent cation that is preferably Mg²⁺. Furthermore, the nucleic acid
 XX may be contacted with a cell to reduce NGO activity of the cell and
 XX treatment may further comprise the use of one or more therapies. In
 XX particular, the NGO-targeting nucleic acid may be used to treat

PR 30-JAN-2001, 2001NC-0500668.
 PR 23-JAN-2001, 2001US-0847251.
 PR 26-MAY-2001, 2001US-0847251.
 PR 09-OCT-2001, 2001US-0327898.
 (ABM-) ABMOMIA INC.

PR Zhan J;

WPI; 2002-67592/73.

PR Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRP),
 PR useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 PR partner, and for treating subjects having defects in HTRP.

PR Example 2; Page 272; 718pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein, HTRP, and its use in the treatment of subjects having defects in
 CC HTRP. HTRP is a novel protein isolated from human testis. HTRP is a
 CC transmembrane protein with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTRP-5 (8 for short) compared to HTRP-1 (16 for long). HTRP
 CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
 CC protein is a transmembrane protein with a cytoplasmic domain, a trans-
 CC membrane domain, and an extracellular domain. HTRP is a member
 CC of the Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRP is a
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRP gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 02.2.1. HTRP and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medication for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC Patched. HTRP is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRP is a member
 CC of the Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRP is a
 CC clinically useful diagnostic marker and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC example from the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 481 AACCTCGCTCTT 484

DB 1 AACCTCGCTCTT 14

CC

RESULT 704

AB874999

ID AB874999 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB874999;

CC 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DB Human PAP-8a associated 17-mer SHQ ID 525.

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

PA (SHAN/) SHANNON M B.
 CC Qu Y., Shannon MB;
 CC WPI; 2002-697817/75.

PR New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PR associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy

PR Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC PAP-8. The product of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity, and can be used for gene therapy, or in the vaccine
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-8 is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the expression of PAP-8 in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in scanning the
 CC human PAP-8 genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1463 GCGACGACGACGACGACGAC 1476

DB 4 GCGACGACGACGACGACGAC 17

CC

RESULT 705

AB875003

ID AB875003 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB875003;

CC 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DB Human PAP-8a associated 17-mer SHQ ID 529.

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

PR New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 PR associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy

PR Example 2; Page 144; 353pp; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC PAP-8. The product of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity, and can be used for gene therapy, or in the vaccine
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-8 is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the expression of PAP-8 in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in scanning the
 CC human PAP-8 genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 11 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 U; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred.No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1463 GCGACGACGACGACGACGAC 1476

DB 4 GCGACGACGACGACGACGAC 17

CC

RESULT 705

AB875003

ID AB875003 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AC AB875003;

CC 24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DB Human PAP-8a associated 17-mer SHQ ID 529.

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC PAP-8; human pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;

CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity, and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid sequences of the invention have abortive and contraceptive activity
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the expression of PAP-B in chorionic villus samples. PAP-B is used in
 CC the antenatal diagnosis of dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids
 CC can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-B isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 92.9% Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Matches 13; Conservativity 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1661 GACCCAGAGAGAT 1477
 1 GACCCAGAGAGAT 14

RESULT 706

AB575264
 AB575264 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AB575264;

24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Human PAP-B associated 17-mer SEQ ID 790.

PAP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;
 FM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 FM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

Homologous.

US2002102252-A1.

01-AUG-2002.

06-APR-2001; 2001US-087998.

26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

(GMYT) GI Y.

(SHAN) SHANNON M E.

Qu Y, Shannon ME;

WPI; 2002-69781/75.

New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

Example 2; Page 179; 33BP; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid sequences of the invention have abortive and contraceptive activity
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the expression of PAP-B in chorionic villus samples. PAP-B is used in
 CC the antenatal diagnosis of dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids
 CC can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-B isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 92.9% Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Matches 13; Conservativity 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

794 AGGTTGCTCTGG 807
 4 AGGTTGCTCTGG 17

RESULT 707

AB575265
 AB575265 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

AB575265;

24-DEC-2002 (first entry)

Human PAP-B associated 17-mer SEQ ID 791.

PAP-B; human; pregnancy associated plasma protein B; abortive;
 FM contraceptive; gene therapy; vaccine; pregnancy; antenatal; diagnosis;
 FM dysgenetic pregnancy; primer; ss.

Homologous.

US2002102252-A1.

01-AUG-2002.

06-APR-2001; 2001US-087998.

26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

(GMYT) GI Y.

(SHAN) SHANNON M E.

Qu Y, Shannon ME;

WPI; 2002-69781/75.

New isolated nucleic acid encoding an isoform of human pregnancy
 associated plasma protein B, for preventing or aborting pregnancy -

Example 2; Page 179; 33BP; English.

CC This invention describes a novel isolated nucleic acid that encodes
 CC one of three new isoforms of human pregnancy associated plasma protein B,
 CC hPAP-B. The products of the invention have abortive and contraceptive
 CC activity and can be used for gene therapy or in a vaccine. The nucleic
 CC acid sequences of the invention have abortive and contraceptive activity
 CC used in pharmaceutical compositions or vaccines for preventing or
 CC aborting pregnancy. PAP-B is used in the antenatal diagnosis of
 CC dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids are used as probes to assess
 CC the expression of PAP-B in chorionic villus samples. PAP-B is used in
 CC the antenatal diagnosis of dysgenetic pregnancies. The nucleic acids
 CC can be used to assess the expression levels of PAP-B isoform
 CC proteins in chorionic villus samples, to diagnose dysgenetic pregnancies
 CC antenatally. This sequence represents an oligomer used in scanning the
 CC human PAP-B genes described in the disclosure of the invention.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity 92.9% Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Matches 13; Conservativity 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

794 AGGTTGCTCTGG 807
 3 AGGTTGCTCTGG 16

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
Matches 13/ Conservative 0/ Mismatches 1/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/
1038 CCGAGAGCTGCTGAA 1051
DB 14 CCGAGAGCTGCTGAA 1

RESULT 718
AB03565/6
XX AB03565 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AB03565;
XX
XX 20-NUC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KROM1A portion (AB035232) probe # 278.
DB
XX Human; KROM1A; KROM1; Kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytosolic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W0200224750-A2.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001NC-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000NS-2346879.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001; 2000NS-2346359.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 28-NUC-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
XX (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WFI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KROM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KROM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of c/s, liver or bone -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KROM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytosolic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KROM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX prevent a disorder of c/s, liver or bone. The nucleotide may have a use in
XX compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KROM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus, placenta, probe; ss.
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KROM1A (AB035232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17,
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/
Matches 13/ Conservative 0/ Mismatches 1/ Indels 0/ Gaps 0/
1227 GAAAGCTGCTGCTGAA 1240
DB 17 GAAAGCTGCTGCTGAA 4

RESULT 719
AB03565/6
XX AB03565 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
AC AB03565;
XX
XX 20-NUC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KROM1A portion (AB035232) probe # 279.
DB
XX Human; KROM1A; KROM1; Kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytosolic;
XX gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W0200224750-A2.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001NC-US29656.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000NS-2346879.
XX
XX 27-SEP-2001; 2000NS-2346359.
XX
XX 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
XX
XX 28-NUC-2001; 2001US-315676P.
XX
XX (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WFI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KROM1) protein and
XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having
XX defects in KROM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
XX disorder of c/s, liver or bone -
XX
XX Example 2; Page 194; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KROM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytosolic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KROM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX prevent a disorder of c/s, liver or bone. The nucleotide may have a use in
XX compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KROM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus, placenta, probe; ss.
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
XX scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KROM1A (AB035232).
XX
XX Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 2 G; 0 T; 0 other;

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best local similarity 9.39; Fred. No. 46-02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
 OY 661 ATGTTCCTCTTCA 674
 Db 3 ATTTTCCTCTTCA 16
 RESULT 722
 AB063558
 ID AB063558 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AB063558;
 XX
 20-ANG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human KTXM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 371.
 XX
 XX Human KTXM1a; KTXM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane, cytoplasmic;
 KM gene therapy/ cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KM kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; 88.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W0200224750-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29655.
 XX
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-2346879.
 XX
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-2346879.
 XX
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00658.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00660.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-3156786.
 XX
 XX (AB06-) ABOVICA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhang J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTXM1) protein and
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for creating subjects having
 XX defects in KTXM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 406; 418pp; English.

CC scan the nt-1-1001 portion of human KTXM1a (AB063232).
 XX
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Best local similarity 9.39; Fred. No. 46-02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1;
 OY 661 ATGTTCCTCTTCA 674
 Db 2 ATTTTCCTCTTCA 15
 RESULT 723
 AB063559
 ID AB063559 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC AB063559;
 XX
 20-ANG-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX
 XX Human KTXM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 372.
 XX
 XX Human KTXM1a; KTXM1; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane, cytoplasmic;
 KM gene therapy/ cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
 KM kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; 88.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX W0200224750-A2.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US29655.
 XX
 XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-2346879.
 XX
 XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-2346879.
 XX
 XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-0024263.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00658.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00660.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 XX
 XX 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-3156786.
 XX
 XX (AB06-) ABOVICA INC.
 XX
 XX Zhang J;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
 XX
 XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTXM1) protein and
 XX nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for creating subjects having
 XX defects in KTXM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a
 XX disorder of e.g., liver or bone -
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 206; 418pp; English.

CC function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC screen the nt 1-501 portion of human hGMP-1 (hGMP333).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 9.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

661 AATTCCTTCCTCA 14

DB 1 AATTCCTTCCTCA 14

RESULT 724
 ABB00637/C
 ID ABB00637 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABB00637;

DB 25-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Human GMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:629.

Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMP-1; hGMP-1; heart;

muscle; myosin chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

osteol; muscle disorder; amplification; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200132524-12.

DB 06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US1691.

26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

04-OCT-2000; 2000US-002423.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.

05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00659.

05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00660P.

(ABCM-1) ABCMCA INC.

Ga Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WG;

WPI: 2002-17946/623.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMP-1

surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

myosin-like protein hGMP-1 -

Distalamer; SEQ ID 629; 214bp; English.

CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize
 CC hGMP-1. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to
 CC screen the nt 1-501 portion of human hGMP-1 (hGMP333).

XX Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 9.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;

376 GACCTTCCTCA 391

DB 17 GACCTTCCTCA 391

RESULT 725
 ABB00638/C
 ID ABB00638 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABB00638;

DB 25-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Human GMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:630.

Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMP-1; hGMP-1; heart;

muscle; myosin chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

osteol; muscle disorder; amplification; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W0200132524-12.

DB 06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US1691.

26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207456P.

21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234687P.

04-OCT-2000; 2000US-002423.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.

30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.

05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00659.

05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00660P.

(ABCM-1) ABCMCA INC.

Ga Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WG;

WPI: 2002-17946/623.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMP-1

surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

myosin-like protein hGMP-1 -

Distalamer; SEQ ID 630; 214bp; English.

surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hMDMP-1 -

Disclosure: SEQ ID 630, 214pp; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hMDMP-1 are disclosed. The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hMDMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hMDMP-1, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hMDMP-1 proteins, and to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hMDMP-1 polypeptides. The hMDMP-1 protein or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hMDMP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as therapeutic supplement, and in vaccines or for replacement deficiency in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement deficiency in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hMDMP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the invention of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at http://wipo.int/pat/publicated_pat_sequence.

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 46+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

378 GCGCTGACACAC 391
16 GCGCTGACACAC 3

RESULT 726
ABNO639/C
ID ABNO639 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABNO639;
29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Human GIMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:611.
Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GIMP-1; hMDMP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplikon screening; ss.

Homologues:
NC001925254-42.

06-DEC-2001.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0015991.

30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-000668.
30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-000668.
05-FEB-2001; 2001NC-000668.
05-FEB-2001; 2001NC-000668.

(ABNO-1) ABOICA INC.

Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SD, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;

WPI; 2002-17946/23.

New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1

protein or as specific biomolecule capture probes for

surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human

myosin-like protein hMDMP-1 -

Disclosure: SEQ ID 631, 214pp; English.

The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hMDMP-1 are disclosed. The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hMDMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hMDMP-1, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hMDMP-1 proteins, and to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hMDMP-1 polypeptides. The hMDMP-1 protein or polypeptides may be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hMDMP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as therapeutic supplement, and in vaccines or for replacement deficiency in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement for diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hMDMP-1, in particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the invention of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at http://wipo.int/pat/publicated_pat_sequence.

Query Match 0.91; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17; Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 46+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0; Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

378 GCGCTGACACAC 391
16 GCGCTGACACAC 2

RESULT 727
ABNO640/C
ID ABNO640 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABNO640;
29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

Human GIMP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:612.
Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GIMP-1; hMDMP-1; heart; muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease; skeletal muscle disorder; amplikon screening; ss.

Homologues:
NC001925254-42.

06-DEC-2001.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-2658602.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-2658602.
 PR (ABCM-) ABMCOA INC.

XX Gu, Y, J, Y, Penn SS, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
 WI, 2002-17946/23.

DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1
 PT proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hMDMP-1-.

TS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2745; 214bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hMDMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hMDMP-1 protein levels in cells. The recombinant engineering
 CC or hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies and specifically recognize
 CC hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP-1 proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionization or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 CC applications in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hMDMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hMDMP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to
 CC sarcomeres and is expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. The present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC publication, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1416 GGGCTGGGCTGGC 1429

XX DB 2 GGGCTGGGCTGGC 15

XX RESULT 733

XX ANNO2753

XX ANNO2753 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ANNO2753;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1 (hMDMP-1); heart;
 XX muscle myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO200192524-A2.
 XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.

XX 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-2074567.

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-2368797.

XX 27-SEP-2001; 2000US-2365929.

XX 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0254523.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00670.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-2658602.

XX (ABCM-) ABMCOA INC.

XX Gu, Y, J, Y, Penn SS, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
 WI, 2002-17946/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1
 PT proteins or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hMDMP-1-.

TS Disclosure; SEQ ID 2745; 214bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hMDMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize
 CC and quantify hMDMP-1 protein levels in cells. The recombinant engineering
 CC or hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, may
 CC be used as immunogens to raise antibodies and specifically recognize
 CC hMDMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP-1 proteins, as specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionization or as specific biomolecule capture probes for
 CC applications in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hMDMP-1 may be used for
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hMDMP-1, in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to
 CC sarcomeres and is expressed in heart and skeletal muscle. The present
 CC invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC publication, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.3%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX 1416 GGGCTGGGCTGGC 1429

XX DB 1 GGGCTGGGCTGGC 14

XX RESULT 734

XX ANNO7330/C

ID ABR07930 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABR07930;
 DE 29-MAY-2002 (latest entry)
 DR Human GDMCP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7922.
 KM Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMCP-1; hGDMCP-1; heart;
 NM heart muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WC0200192524-A2.
 EN
 FI
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 DR 25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0519981.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2000US-216559P.
 PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506651.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506653.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506654.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506655.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506656.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506657.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506658.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506659.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266660P.
 XX (ABCM-1) ABCMICA INC.
 PA
 EN Y, Ji Y, Penn SC, Harnel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon NE;
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMCP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific bioluminescence capture probes for
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMCP-1 -
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7923; 214pg; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMCP-1), the protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hGDMCP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production
 XX and quantify hGDMCP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX of hGDMCP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypes. hGDMCP-1
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMCP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMCP-1 protein,
 XX bioluminescence capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 XX deficiency in hGDMCP-1 production, and in vaccines for replacement
 XX of hGDMCP-1 protein in patients having specific deficiency for
 XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGDMCP-1 in
 XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 XX construction of the hGDMCP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 XX invention.
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIP0
 CC at http://eipo.int/pdb/published_seq_sequence.

SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.9%; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 217 AGCCCTCCCTTCA 230
 DB 17 AGCCCTCCCTTCA 4
 RESULT 735
 ID ABR07931/C
 XX ABR07931 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ABR07931;
 DE 29-MAY-2002 (latest entry)
 DR Human GDMCP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7923.
 KM Human genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMCP-1; hGDMCP-1; heart;
 NM heart muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WC0200192524-A2.
 EN
 FI
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 DR 25-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0519981.
 XX
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.
 PR 27-SEP-2001; 2000US-216559P.
 PR 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506651.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506653.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506654.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506655.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506656.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506657.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0506658.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266660P.
 XX (ABCM-1) ABCMICA INC.
 PA
 EN Y, Ji Y, Penn SC, Harnel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon NE;
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMCP-1
 PT proteins, or as specific bioluminescence capture probes for
 PT surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, comprises human
 PT myosin-like protein hGDMCP-1 -
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID 7923; 214pg; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 XX protein 1 (hGDMCP-1), the protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 XX hGDMCP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production
 XX and quantify hGDMCP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 XX of hGDMCP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypes. hGDMCP-1
 XX for expressing the proteins. The hGDMCP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
 XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 XX concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMCP-1 protein, as specific

CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
CC deficiency, in hGMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
CC of hGMP-1 protein, as a means of gene therapy, vaccine, heart disease,
CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGMP-1, in
CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMP-1 is localised to
CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
CC screening of the hGMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WFO
CC at fcp.wipo.int/pub/publicated_pat_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
CC Similarity 9.38; Predicted No. 4e+22;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 217 ACCGCTCCCTTCA 230
16 ACCGCTCCCTTCA 3

RESULT 735
ABN07932/C
ID ABN07932 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ABN07932
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX

XX Human GMP-1, 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7924.
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMP-1; hGMP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX NC020019254-42.
XX

XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001NO-US16981.
XX

XX 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.
XX

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.
XX

XX 21-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024253.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006613.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006623.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006633.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006643.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006653.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006663.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006673.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006683.
XX

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-268560P.
XX

XX (ASOM) - ADONICA, INC.
XX

XX Gu Y, J1 Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank RB, Chen W, Shannon MG;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMP-1
XX surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, comprises human
XX myosin-like protein hGMP-1 -
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID 7924; 21bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein, as a means of gene therapy, vaccine, heart disease, or
XX hGMP-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise
XX and quantify hGMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
XX of hGMP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
XX for expressing the proteins. The hGMP-1 proteins or polypeptides may
XX be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
XX hGMP-1 protein, as a means of gene therapy, vaccine, heart disease,
XX diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGMP-1, in
XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMP-1 is localised to
XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
XX screening of the hGMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WFO
XX at fcp.wipo.int/pub/publicated_pat_sequence.

Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
CC Similarity 9.38; Predicted No. 4e+22;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Db 217 ACCGCTCCCTTCA 230
15 ACCGCTCCCTTCA 2

RESULT 737
ABN07933/C
ID ABN07933 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX ABN07933;
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX

XX Human GMP-1, 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7925.
XX Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMP-1; hGMP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX NC020019254-42.
XX

XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001NO-US16981.
XX

XX 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.
XX

XX 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234687P.
XX

XX 21-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024253.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006613.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006623.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006633.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006643.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006653.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006663.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006673.
XX

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NO-US006683.
XX

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-266869P.
 PA (AEON) AEOUCA INC.
 DR Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hamel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
 WPI; 2002-17946/23.
 XX
 PR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1
 PF surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, completes human
 PT myosin-like protein hMDMP-1 -
 XX
 PR Disclosure; SEQ ID 7935; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 are disclosed. The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 may be used in a variety of applications, including, but not
 CC limited to, the use of hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in the production, the
 CC and quantification of hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hMDMP-1, protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for the development of protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements,
 CC and for the development of protein variants having desired phenotypic
 CC improvements. hMDMP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP protein, as specific
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hMDMP-1 may be used for
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence).
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 4 N; 2 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Similarity 9.3%; Penalty 1.0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;
 Gaps 0;
 DB 217 AGCGTCTCTCTCA 230
 14 AGCGTCTCTCTCA 1
 HUGENT 738
 ID ABRN08004 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABRN08004
 DR 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 PR Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO.5 sequence SEQ ID NO.7936.
 PF Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hMDMP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorders; amplification; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200132534-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US36981.
 XX 26-MAY-2001; 2001US-207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-234687P.
 PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-234687P.
 PR 04-OCT-2001; 2001MO-0204263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00658.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US00670.
 PA (AEON) AEOUCA INC.
 DR Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hamel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
 WPI; 2002-17946/23.
 XX
 PR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hMDMP-1
 PF surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, completes human
 PT myosin-like protein hMDMP-1 -
 XX
 PR Disclosure; SEQ ID 7936; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hMDMP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 are disclosed. The protein and polynucleotide sequences of
 CC hMDMP-1 may be used in a variety of applications, including, but not
 CC limited to, the use of hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in the production, the
 CC and quantification of hMDMP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification
 CC substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering
 CC of hMDMP-1, protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and
 CC for the development of protein variants having desired phenotypic
 CC improvements. hMDMP-1 protein, as standards in assays used to determine the
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hMDMP protein, as specific
 CC ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hMDMP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hMDMP-1 may be used for
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hMDMP-1 is localized to
 CC chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC screening of the hMDMP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence](http://wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequence).
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 5 N; 6 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Similarity 9.3%; Penalty 1.0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;
 Gaps 0;
 DB 174 CATGACGCGAG 187
 4 CATGACGCGAG 17
 HUGENT 739
 ID ABRN08005 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX ABRN08005
 DR 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 PR Human GDMF-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO.5 sequence SEQ ID NO.7937.
 PF Human, genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMF-1; hMDMP-1; heart;
 XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 XX skeletal muscle disorders; amplification; screening; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX WO200132534-A2.

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGMPD-1; hGMPD-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplikon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 NC HOMO00192524-N2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-0515951.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207455P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234637P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-246325P.

XX 36-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (ABCM-1) ABCMICA, INC.

XX Gu Y, JI Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179466/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMPD-1

XX protein (hGMPD-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX hGMPD-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX hGMPD-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize

XX and quantify hGMPD-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

XX of hGMPD-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

XX for expressing the proteins. The hGMPD-1 protein provides a way

XX to be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize

XX hGMPD-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

XX concentration and/or amount of specifically of hGMPD-1 proteins, as specific

XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

XX deficiency in hGMPD-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGMPD-1 may be used for

XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMPD-1 is localized to

XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

XX screening of the hGMPD-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

XX N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPD

XX at ftp.wipd.net/pub/published_pat_sequences.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; M9.1; Length 17;

XX Similarity 92.8%; Gaps 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

XX Matches 13; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0;

XX 174 CATTGACCTGCTG 167

XX |||||

DB 3 CATTGACCTGCTG 16

RESULT 740

ID ABB08006 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

ABB08006;

XX 23-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX Human GMPD-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:7998.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMPD-1; hGMPD-1; heart;

XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplikon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

NC HOMO00192524-N2.

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-0515951.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-207455P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-234637P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-246325P.

XX 36-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-0500669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX (ABCM-1) ABCMICA, INC.

XX Gu Y, JI Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

XX WPI; 2002-179466/23.

XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMPD-1

XX protein (hGMPD-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of

XX hGMPD-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The

XX hGMPD-1 nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize

XX and quantify hGMPD-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification

XX substrates, to provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering

XX of hGMPD-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and

XX for expressing the proteins. The hGMPD-1 protein provides a way

XX to be used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize

XX hGMPD-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the

XX concentration and/or amount of specifically of hGMPD-1 proteins, as specific

XX ionization, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific

XX deficiency in hGMPD-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement

XX therapy. The polynucleotide sequences encoding hGMPD-1 may be used for

XX particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMPD-1 is localized to

XX chromosome 22. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the

XX screening of the hGMPD-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present

[illegible]

	01-JUN-2000	2000JF-0164796.
XX		(NIST) NISISHIMO IND INC.
XX		(NIST) SYSTEM RES INC.
XX	Indo H, Kogata T, Tohshara T, Maenamura Y, Moriya S, Nishida M,	
XX	Wet; 2002-12/20/1/16.	
DR	Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing, useful for judging HLA genotypes	
DR	of individuals by determining immunogenetic differences when	
XX	transplanting between them -	
PS	Claian 10; Page 339; 345pp; Japanese.	
CC	The invention relates to a typing kit for judging human leukocyte antigen	
CC	(HLA) genotype of a sample by hybridizing a substrate on which 10-24 bases	
CC	of oligonucleotide (MAG31512-MAG31809) originating in the sequence of	
CC	genes B* polymorphisms of class II antigens are immobilized as	
CC	primers for amplification of cleaved nucleic acids relating to gene	
CC	polymorphism. The method is useful for judging HLA genotypes of	
CC	individuals by determining immunogenetic differences before transplanting	
CC	between individuals. The method is also useful for identifying HLA	
CC	genotype of bone marrow or cord blood samples. The method is useful for	
CC	organ and tissue for transplantation e.g., of bone marrow, kidney, liver,	
CC	pancreas, longtermis ilect in pancreas and cornea, autopsycability	
CC	diagnose of genetic diseases and identifying individuals.	
BQ	Sequence 17 BP; 5' AT C G A T T G 0 other;	
XX	Query Match	Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
XX	Similarity 9.9%;	
XX	Matches 3; Complementarity 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
XX	Matche 396 GCGCTGCTTTC 409	
XX	14 CGCGCTTTTTC 1	
DB		
XX	RESULT 746	
XX	AAMD3900/6	
XX	ID DMD23900 standard; DNA, 17 BP.	
XX	AAMD3900;	
XX	07-MAR-2002 (first entry)	
XX	Human transferrin receptor FR2 gene exon 17 amplifying R PCR primer.	
XX	Human haemochromatosis; major histocompatibility complex class I; NCBI-	
XX	HBM; FR2; transferrin receptor; PCR primer; see.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
XX	NC_001638121.2.	
XX	08-MAY-2001.	
XX	30-MAR-2001, 2001MC-BP04835.	
XX	02-MAY-2000, 2000AT-0000766.	
XX	09-MAY-2000, 2000HA-0000799.	
XX	(VIRN) VERNALAB LABORATORIA GMBH.	
XX	Pilgemo A, Gasparini P, Camascella C, De Villiers N, Oberkamins C,	
XX	Wet; 2002-03/19/04.	
XX	Distinguishing haemochromatosis, involves examining biological sample for	
XX	the presence of mutation at specified positions of major	

PR heterocompatibility complex class I-like gene, HFE, or transferrin
CC receptor cDNA sequence -

PS Example 4; Page 20; 49pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method for diagnosing haemochromatosis.
CC The method involves the use of a probe or primer, or a combination of a
CC mutation at a specified position of HFE (a novel major haemochromatosis
CC mutation (MHC) class I-like gene, at locus 6p) or TFR2 (transferrin
CC receptor) cDNA sequence. The invention also relates to probes for
CC a specific diagnosis of haemochromatosis and the present sequence is useful for
CC the specific diagnosis of haemochromatosis. The present sequence is useful for
CC PCR primer used for amplifying human transferrin receptor TFR2 gene
CC exon.

SS Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.98; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

651 TCCACCTCTGAC 774

16 TCCACCTCTGAC 3

ABR35597 standard; DMB; 17 BP.

ABR35595;

12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Tumour suppression related human fibulin oligo SEQ ID NO 1232.

CC Cytostatic; vitruclide; neuroprotective; nocitropic; neuropilic; gene chip;
CC antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
CC echizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
CC human fibulin; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

MO2003023175-A2.

PD 27-MAR-2003.

17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1804208.

17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.

(MOL-3) MOLECULAR ENGINEERS LAB.

PI Telemann A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;

WP1; 2003-313353/30.

CC New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
CC associated with tumour and cell degeneration, also related
CC polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

PS Disclosure; Page 17; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acid of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g., as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti-)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,

CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the

CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC the treatment of viral diseases, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC echizoprenia. Analyses of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC various cells and tissues can be used to diagnose and/or prognose
CC diseases. The polypeptides can be used as probes and antibodies, and
CC both the polypeptides and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The nucleic acid sequences of the invention can be used in gene
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fibulin oligonucleotide of the invention.

SS Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 92.98; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1244 TCCACCTCTGAC 1257

3 TCCACCTCTGAC 16

ABR35597 standard; DMB; 17 BP.

ABR35597;

12-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Tumour suppression related human fibulin oligo SEQ ID NO 1634.

CC Cytostatic; vitruclide; neuroprotective; nocitropic; neuropilic; gene chip;
CC antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
CC echizoprenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
CC human fibulin; de.

OS Homo sapiens.

MO2003023175-A2.

PD 27-MAR-2003.

17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1804208.

17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.

(MOL-3) MOLECULAR ENGINEERS LAB.

PI Telemann A, Amson R, Tuijinder M;

WP1; 2003-313353/30.

CC New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
CC associated with tumour and cell degeneration, also related
CC polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -

PS Disclosure; Page 224; 720pp; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC optimal alignment, at least 80 % identity to the 17 mer sequence, a
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acid of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g., as one component of a gene chip, in vitro as (anti-)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for

CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analyses of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples are useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fibroblast oligonucleotide of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP, 5 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 294 CCGCGAGAGGCTCA 307
CC 4 CCGCGAGAGGCTCA 17

DB

RESULT 749
AB75682/c
AB75682 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AB75682;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression related human fibroblast oligo SBO ID No 2499.
XX
XX Cytostatic; vinorelbine; neuroprotective; nocotropic; neuropoletic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fibroblast; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W02003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1B04208.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
XX
XX (MOL-E) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Teleman A, Amson R, Tjinder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumours and cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 325; 720pg; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC omission of at least one nucleotide, the 17 mer sequence, or
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as a component of a gene chip. In vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell

CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analyses of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in
CC patient samples is useful for diagnosis and/or prognosis of these
CC diseases. The polypeptides and antibodies are useful as components of protein
CC chips. The polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC therapy. This polynucleotide sequence represents a tumour suppression
CC related human fibroblast oligonucleotide of the invention.

CC Sequence 17 BP, 5 A; 5 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.94; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 233 TGTGGAGAGGAGATC 246
CC 14 TGTGGAGAGGAGATC 1

DB

RESULT 750
AB75807/c
AB75807 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX AB75807;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Tumour suppression related human fibroblast oligo SBO ID No 374.
XX
XX Cytostatic; vinorelbine; neuroprotective; nocotropic; neuropoletic; gene chip;
XX antisense; sense; tumour; cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX schizophrenia; protein chip; gene therapy; tumour suppression;
XX human fibroblast; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W02003025175-A2.
XX
XX 27-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2002; 2002MO-1B04208.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001PR-0011978.
XX
XX (MOL-E) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
XX Teleman A, Amson R, Tjinder M;
XX WPI; 2003-313353/30.
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid, useful for treating viral diseases
XX associated with tumours and cell degeneration; cancer; Alzheimer's disease;
XX polypeptides, antibodies and transfected cells -
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 469; 720pg; French.

CC The invention relates to a novel isolated 17 mer nucleic acid sequence,
CC given in the specification, a sequence containing at least 15
CC consecutive nucleotides from the 17 mer sequence, a sequence with, after
CC omission of at least one nucleotide, the 17 mer sequence, or
CC sequence that hybridizes to them under highly stringent conditions, or
CC the complement of any of them, or the corresponding RNA. The novel
CC isolated nucleic acids of the invention are useful as probes and primers
CC for detecting, identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying a nucleic acid,
CC e.g. as a component of a gene chip. In vitro as (anti)sense reagents,
CC and for production of recombinant polypeptides. Any of the nucleic acids,
CC polypeptides, vectors containing the nucleic acids, cells containing the
CC vector or antibodies directed against the polypeptides are useful for
CC preparation of pharmaceuticals for prevention and/or treatment of viral
CC diseases that are characterized by development of tumours or cell
CC degeneration, specifically cancer but also Alzheimer's disease and
CC schizophrenia. Analyses of the expression of the 17 mer nucleic acids in

CC The presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
 CC and nucleic acid, nucleic acid, nucleic acid, nucleic acid, nucleic acid
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, osteophages, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC cervical, head and neck, ovarian cancer, melanoma, lymphoma, glioma or
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, etoposide,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecule is used to treat a disease such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system injury and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.99; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
 DB 1236 TGAACGTCGCTG 1239
 17 TGAACGTCGCTG 4
 RESULT 760
 ID ACD07774
 AC ACD07774
 XX ACD07774;
 DE 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX NFRB sub-unit modulating zincyme substrate #173.
 DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFRB; zinczyme; zinczyme;
 XX G-leaver; amebzyme; cancer; BCL-2 activity; breast cancer; human;
 XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 XX cervical cancer; stomach cancer; bladder cancer; melanoma; lymphoma;
 XX glioma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; BCL-2-specific inhibitor;
 XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil; carboplatin; etoposide;
 XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammation; disease; obesity; diabetes;
 XX rheumatoid arthritis; rheumatoid; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischemia/
 XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US0002177568-A1.
 XX 28-NOV-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864785.
 XX 15-MAY-1994; 94US-0693932;
 XX 02-DEC-1993; 92US-0681332;
 XX 18-MAY-1994; 94US-0246465;
 XX 23-DEC-1996; 96US-077916.
 XX (STIN) STINCKOM D T.
 XX (KCSW) KCSWIGOM J.
 XX (DBAF) DBAFER K G.
 XX Strinckomb DT, KCSWIGOM J, DBAFER K G.

DB WPI; 2003-340953/32.
 CC Novel enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which down regulate expression
 CC of a sequence encoding a substrate of nuclear factor kappa B useful for
 CC treating cancer; inflammation; inflammatory disorders and autoimmune diseases
 CC Claim 3; Page 40; 72pp; English.
 XX The invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1) which down
 CC regulates expression of a sequence encoding a substrate of nuclear factor
 CC kappa B (NF- κ B) useful for treating cancer; inflammation; inflammatory
 CC disorders and autoimmune diseases. The enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is adapted to treat
 CC cancer and is useful for down-regulating NF- κ B activity in a cell, for
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of NF- κ B.
 CC The presence of a divalent cation, especially Mg^{2+} . The enzymatic and
 CC antisense nucleic acid molecules are useful for treating breast, lung,
 CC prostate, colorectal, brain, osteophages, stomach, bladder, pancreatic,
 CC multidrug resistant cancer. The method involves use of other drug
 CC chemotherapy including paclitaxel, docetaxel, cisplatin, methotrexate,
 CC cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, fluorouracil, carboplatin, etoposide,
 CC gemcitabine or radiation therapy. The enzymatic and antisense nucleic
 CC acid molecules are also useful for treating inflammatory diseases such as
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatoid, asthma, Crohn's disease, diabetes,
 CC obesity, autoimmune disease, lupus, multiple sclerosis, transplant/graft
 CC rejection, gene therapy applications, ischemia/reperfusion injury
 CC (central nervous system injury and myocardial), glomerulonephritis,
 CC sepsis, allergic airway inflammation, inflammatory bowel disease or
 CC infection. This sequence represents the substrate of a novel
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecule.
 CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.99; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 92.9%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
 DB 1236 TGAACGTCGCTG 1239
 14 TGAACGTCGCTG 1
 RESULT 761
 ID ACD09043
 AC ACD09043
 XX ACD09043;
 DE 03-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX NFRB sub-unit modulating amebzyme substrate #206.
 DE Enzymatic nucleic acid; nuclear factor kappa B; NFRB; zinczyme; zinczyme;
 XX G-leaver; amebzyme; cancer; BCL-2 activity; breast cancer; human;
 XX lung cancer; prostate cancer; colorectal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 XX cervical cancer; head and neck cancer; ovarian cancer; melanoma;
 XX lymphoma; glioma; multidrug resistant cancer; BCL-2-specific inhibitor;
 XX chemotherapy; paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; methotrexate;
 XX cyclophosphamide; doxorubicin; fluorouracil; carboplatin; etoposide;
 XX gemcitabine; radiation therapy; inflammation; disease; obesity; diabetes;
 XX rheumatoid arthritis; rheumatoid; Crohn's disease; obesity; ischemia/
 XX transplant/graft rejection; reperfusion injury; glomerulonephritis;
 XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 XX gene therapy; autoimmune disease; lupus; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 XX allergic airway inflammation; inflammatory bowel disease; infection;
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX US0002177568-A1.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX McW4sgen J;
 XX WPI/ 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 XX HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX Claim 58; Page 99; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras,
 XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 XX acid molecule or enzymatic nucleic acid molecule is useful for
 XX anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 XX reducing HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 XX acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 XX prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 XX The sequences shown in AB265389 - AB265444, AB265531, and
 XX AB265520 - AB265524, AB265530 - AB265585 represent substrate/target
 XX sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Basic Local Similarity 92.9%; Pval. No. 4e-02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Mismatches 1; Conservative 5; Mismatches 5;
 XX 1138 GCGCGTACCTCCCT 1151
 XX 16 GCGCGTACCTCCCT 3
 XX DB
 XX RESULT 764
 XX ID AB265103 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX AC
 XX AB265103;
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #660.
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; N-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytolethal; anti-HIV;
 XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W0200297114-A2.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US16840.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX McW4sgen J;
 XX WPI/ 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 XX HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -

XX Claim 4; Page 143; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras,
 XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 XX acid molecule of the invention has cytolethal, anti-HIV, and
 XX anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 XX reducing HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 XX acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 XX prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.
 XX The sequences shown in AB265389 - AB265444, AB265531, and
 XX AB265520 - AB265524, AB265530 - AB265585 represent substrate/target
 XX sequences for the human ribozymes of the invention.
 XX Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 4 G; 5 U; 0 other;
 XX Query Match 0.98; Score 12.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 XX Basic Local Similarity 97.1%; Pval. No. 4e-02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX Mismatches 8; Conservative 5; Mismatches 5;
 XX 1340 TCTGATCTGCTGAT 1353
 XX 4 TCTGATCTGCTGAT 17
 XX DB
 XX RESULT 765
 XX ID AB26531/C
 XX AC
 XX AB26531;
 XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
 XX Human HER2 DNAzyme substrate #668.
 XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HER2; K-Ras;
 XX enzymatic nucleic acid; N-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytolethal; anti-HIV;
 XX anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W0200297114-A2.
 XX 05-DEC-2002.
 XX 23-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US16840.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-294140P.
 XX 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-296249P.
 XX 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-318471P.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX McW4sgen J;
 XX WPI/ 2003-140484/13.
 XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
 XX treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
 XX HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences -
 XX Claim 4; Page 146; 185pp; English.
 XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
 XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
 XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras,
 XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
 XX acid molecule of the invention has cytolethal, anti-HIV, and
 XX anti-rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for
 XX reducing HER2, K-Ras, N-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic
 XX acids are also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung,
 XX prostate, bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS.

CC antisense oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone. This
CC oligonucleotide is capable of blocking the coding region of human PMA cellular
CC mRNA and inhibiting the expression of human PMA cellular
CC protein C-alpha to inhibit its expression.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 12; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 75.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

663 GTCCTCCGACACGACT 662

1 GTCCTCCGACACGACT 20

Db

RESULT 769

ABV91381

ABV91381 standard; DNK; 17 BP.

XX 23-DEC-2002 (liter entry)

Human POSH1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2094.

XX Human; POSH1, SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0664761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-028205.

XX (AECM-) AECOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX expression or activity of human POSH1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2094; 60bp + sequence listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, AB88399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least a contiguous amino acids.

XX Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interfere with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX other proteins involved in the regulation of cell growth and differentiation
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing heterozygotes which

CC are useful for measuring and for analyzing gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the protein. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention.

CC Note: The present sequence did not form part of the published
CC sequence of the human SH3 domain (POSH1) gene. Sequence information supplied to Derwent
CC by the European Patent Office.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

Best Local Similarity 66.7%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;

Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1449 CACTCCGACACG 1463

3 CACTCCGACACG 17

Db

RESULT 769

ABV91382

ABV91382 standard; DNK; 17 BP.

XX 23-DEC-2002 (liter entry)

Human POSH1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 2095.

XX Human; POSH1, SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP1239051-A2.

XX 11-SEP-2002.

XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001165.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00669.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00670.

XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0664761.

XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-028205.

XX (AECM-) AECOMICA INC.

XX Shannon M;

XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide,
XX expression or activity of human POSH1 -

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 2095; 60bp + sequence listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (S1, AB88399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least a contiguous amino acids.

XX Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interfere with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX other proteins involved in the regulation of cell growth and differentiation
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
XX encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
XX caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
XX useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing heterozygotes which

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human *hMDMP-1* including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer; they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC used in gene therapy. (III) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of expressing and creating
 CC present sequence is that of a sequencing oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. sequence did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to Derwent
 CC by the European Patent Office.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 other;

CC Query Match 0.88; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

CC Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pied. No. 4,9e-02;

CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1449 CACCTCCCAATGCG 1463

CC 2 CCGCTCCCAATGCG 16

CC RESULT 770

CC ABB08120/

CC ABB08120 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

CC ABB08120;

CC 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

CC Human GMDP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO.5 sequence SEQ ID NO.8112.

CC Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMDP-1; hGMDP-1; heart;
 CC skeletal muscle disorder; amyloidosis; screening; sp.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC W020013524-42.

CC 06-DEC-2001.

CC 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.

CC 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.

CC 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234639P.

CC 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024423.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00656.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.

CC 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

CC (AB0C) ABB0C1A INC.

CC Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon WG;

CC WPI; 2002-17946/23.

CC New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGMDP-1

CC purified, cloned specific B-lymphocytes capture probe for

CC myosin-like protein hGMDP-1 in isolation, comprises human

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGMDP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequence of
 CC hGMDP-1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The
 CC hGMDP-1 nucleic acid can be used as probe to detect, characterize
 CC quantity of hGMDP-1 nucleic acid in samples, as amplification
 CC template for PCR, as probe to detect, characterize quantity of
 CC for hGMDP-1 protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements and
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC he used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise
 CC concentration and/or amount specifically of hGMDP-1 to determine the specific
 CC biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption
 CC ionisation, as therapeutic supplement in patients having specific
 CC deficiency in hGMDP-1 production, and in vaccines or for replacement
 CC therapy in the treatment of patients having deficiency in hGMDP-1 in
 CC diagnosing a disorder associated with the expression of hGMDP-1 in
 CC particular heart and skeletal muscle disorders. hGMDP-1 is localised to
 CC chromosome 12. The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the
 CC invention of the hGMDP-1 sequence in the amplification of the present
 CC N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WFO
 CC at Esp-ipo.int/pub/patlist_pat_sequence.

CC Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 other;

CC Query Match 0.88; Score 11.8; DB 1; Length 17;

CC Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pied. No. 4,9e-02;

CC Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 1123 CCGCTCCCAATGCG 1137

CC 17 CCGCTCCCAATGCG 3

CC RESULT 771

CC ABB08121/

CC ABB08121 standard; DNA, 17 BP.

CC ABB08121;

CC 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

CC Human GMDP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO.5 sequence SEQ ID NO.8113.

CC Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GMDP-1; hGMDP-1; heart;
 CC skeletal muscle disorder; amyloidosis; screening; sp.

CC Homo sapiens.

CC W020013524-42.

CC 06-DEC-2001.

CC 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US16981.

CC 26-MAY-2001; 2000US-207456P.

CC 21-SEP-2001; 2000US-234639P.

CC 04-OCT-2001; 2000GB-0024423.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00651.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00652.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00653.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00654.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00655.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00657.

CC 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US00659.

CC 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-26860P.

XX WPI; 2002-723146/78.

XX New device having tissue-like characteristics, useful for treating
PT diseased or damaged tissue, e.g., articular cartilage degeneration
PT associated with primary osteoarthritis, or for tissue augmentation for
XX cosmetic purposes

XX Example 20; Page 18; 52pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to methods and devices for tissue
XX repair. The devices have tissue-like characteristics for treating
XX diseased or damaged tissue or for augmenting tissue in a subject.
XX The devices comprise cells of a type(s) normally found in healthy
XX tissue corresponding to the tissue to be treated. The cells are
XX to be augmented and/or its suitable progenitor cells in association
XX with biodegradable beads or cells and/or, and optionally a gel and/or
XX gel-forming substance. The cells and/or suitable progenitor cells are
XX associated with a biodegradable polymer matrix. The cells and/or
XX tissue in a subject, such as articular cartilage degeneration, damaged
XX tissue associated with primary osteoarthritis, or other articular cartilage
XX tissue augmentation for articular injuries or trauma. They are also useful for
XX facial wrinkles. The present devices and methods provide treatment that
XX is less traumatic than previous art. The use of biodegradable polymers
XX in the device offer advantages over non-degradable polymers in that
XX they eliminate the need for surgical removal of the scaffold for
XX restoration of the articular cartilage. Another advantage is its
XX ability to be administered by injection. If desired, the beads or
XX matrix may be loaded with growth factors and/or other agents to
XX enhance tissue regeneration. The present devices and methods provide
XX to compression. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
XX amplify pig SOX3 cDNA, in the examples of the present invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.84; Score 11.8; DB 1;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.7%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;
XX Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX 1372 GTCATGATCCCAAG 1886
XX 15 GTCATGATCCCAAG 1

XX RESUME 774

XX ID AWA41681 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AWA41681;

XX 26-OCT-1998 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe HZ2.

XX Probe; hybridisation; cancer; Kilm's tumour; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09823108-A2.

XX 09-JUL-1998.

XX 29-DEC-1997. 97MO-US23991.

XX 30-DEC-1996. 96US-0034095.

XX (FEIN/) FEINBERG A P.

XX Feinberg AP;

XX WPI; 1998-38774/33.

XX Restoring normal imprinting in cells, for treatment of cancer (a) -
PT by contacting the cells with an agent such as an inhibitor of DNA
PT methylation, histone deacetylation, topoisomerase II or DNA
XX synthetase

XX Diagnostics; Page 24; 4pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of an oligonucleotide probe used in
XX the method for restoring normal imprinting in cells. The probe is used to
XX detect the presence of abnormal patterns of imprinting, especially those that
XX are related to parental origin-specific chromosomes or gene alterations.
XX growth such as Wilms' tumour.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 other;

XX Query Match 0.84; Score 11.6; DB 1;
XX Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX 1329 GTCATGATCCCAAG 1346
XX 2 GTCATGATCCCAAG 19

XX RESUME 775

XX AXZ4543 standard; DNA; 31 BP.

XX AXZ4543;

XX 20-MAR-2003 (updated)

XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.

XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;
XX low density lipoprotein receptor-related protein; cholesterol;
XX diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
XX probe; hybridisation; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX W09902735-A2.

XX 21-JUN-1999.

XX 10-JUL-1998. 98MO-US3454.

XX 27-FEB-1998. 98US-0031626.

XX 10-JUL-1997. 97US-0880979.

XX (WILL-) WILLIAMS PHARM INC.

XX (WILL-) UNIV 10975.

XX Action St., Oxford, MS.

XX WPI; 1999-120935/10.

XX Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
PT identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
PT gene

XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
XX nucleotide 1345 of the SR-BI gene. The probe is designed to
XX hybridize specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein

CC nucleotide 41 is cytidine. The invention is based on the
 CC identification of the polymorphic region of the human SR-BI
 CC AXK24435-509) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kite
 CC (updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field).
 CC
 CC Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 CC Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 496 GGTTCGGCGCGCTGATGAG 513
 CC |||||
 CC Db 11 GGGTCCGCGCTGATGAG 28
 CC
 CC RESULT 776
 CC AXK24545/C
 CC AXK24545 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 CC
 CC AXK24545;
 CC
 CC 20-MAR-2003 (updated)
 CC 21-JUN-1999 (liter entry)
 CC Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 CC
 CC SR-BI, human, polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischemia;
 CC atherosclerosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 CC low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 CC diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 CC probe; hybridisation; ss.
 CC
 CC Synthetic.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC MO9902735-A2.
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999.
 CC
 CC 10-JUL-1998; 98NC-0514354.
 CC
 CC 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031626.
 CC 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 CC (MILL.) MILENITUM PHARM INC.
 CC (TUPF) DMTV TUPFS.
 CC
 CC Action SL; Octovra SM;
 CC WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 CC
 CC Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by
 CC identifying allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-BI
 CC gene
 CC
 CC Example 2; Page 33; 103bp; English.
 CC
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AXK2435).
 CC The invention is based on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kite
 CC (updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field).
 CC
 CC Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 CC Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 496 GGTTCGGCGCGCTGATGAG 513
 CC |||||
 CC Db 21 GGGTCCGCGCTGATGAG 28
 CC
 CC RESULT 777
 CC AXK24635
 CC AXK24635 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 CC
 CC AXK24635;
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999 (liter entry)
 CC Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 CC
 CC SR-BI, human, polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischemia;
 CC atherosclerosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 CC low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 CC diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 CC probe; hybridisation; ss.
 CC
 CC Synthetic.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC MO9902735-A2.
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999.
 CC
 CC 10-JUL-1998; 98NC-0514359.
 CC
 CC 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 CC 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 CC (MILL.) MILENITUM PHARM INC.
 CC (TUPF) DMTV TUPFS.
 CC
 CC Action SL;
 CC WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 CC
 CC New nucleotide comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 CC receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 CC treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 CC
 CC Claim 36; Page 32; 103bp; English.
 CC
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AXK2435).
 CC The invention is based on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kite
 CC (updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field).
 CC
 CC Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 CC Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 496 GGTTCGGCGCGCTGATGAG 513
 CC |||||
 CC Db 21 GGGTCCGCGCTGATGAG 28
 CC
 CC RESULT 778
 CC AXK24635
 CC AXK24635 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 CC
 CC AXK24635;
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999 (liter entry)
 CC Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 CC
 CC SR-BI, human, polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischemia;
 CC atherosclerosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 CC low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 CC diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 CC probe; hybridisation; ss.
 CC
 CC Synthetic.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC MO9902735-A2.
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999.
 CC
 CC 10-JUL-1998; 98NC-0514359.
 CC
 CC 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 CC 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 CC (MILL.) MILENITUM PHARM INC.
 CC (TUPF) DMTV TUPFS.
 CC
 CC Action SL;
 CC WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 CC
 CC New nucleotide comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 CC receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 CC treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 CC
 CC Claim 36; Page 32; 103bp; English.
 CC
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AXK2435).
 CC The invention is based on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kite
 CC (updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field).

CC disorders such as obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and
 CC atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis, cholesterol;
 CC determining whether a subject has, or is at risk of developing, a
 CC disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region
 CC of an SR-BI gene. Kite comprising the relevant probe or primer are
 CC (updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field).
 CC
 CC Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 CC
 CC Query Match 0.8%; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;
 CC Best Local Similarity 77.8%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 CC Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 CC
 CC 496 GGTTCGGCGCGCTGATGAG 513
 CC |||||
 CC Db 21 GGGTCCGCGCTGATGAG 28
 CC
 CC RESULT 779
 CC AXK24635
 CC AXK24635 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 CC
 CC AXK24635;
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999 (liter entry)
 CC Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 CC
 CC SR-BI, human, polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischemia;
 CC atherosclerosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 CC low density lipoprotein; LDL; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
 CC diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;
 CC probe; hybridisation; ss.
 CC
 CC Synthetic.
 CC Homo sapiens.
 CC MO9902735-A2.
 CC
 CC 21-JUN-1999.
 CC
 CC 10-JUL-1998; 98NC-0514359.
 CC
 CC 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.
 CC 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.
 CC (MILL.) MILENITUM PHARM INC.
 CC (TUPF) DMTV TUPFS.
 CC
 CC Action SL;
 CC WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 CC
 CC New nucleotide comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 CC receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 CC treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions
 CC
 CC Claim 36; Page 32; 103bp; English.
 CC
 CC This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 CC nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AXK2435).
 CC The invention is based on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 CC the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 CC and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 CC obesity, atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes mellitus
 CC has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 CC specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kite
 CC (updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field).

50 Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 12 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.88; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 0.78; Fred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

496 GGTGGCGCGCTGATGATG 513

11 GGTGGCGCGCTGATGATG 28

RESULT 778

AXX24637 standard; DN; 31 BP.

AC AXX24637;

21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Human SR-B1 gene exon 8 probe.

DE

SR-B1; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

resistance; cachexia; cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation;

low density lipoprotein LDL; high density lipoprotein HDL;

diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone;

probe; hybridization; ss.

Synthetic.

Hom sapiens.

MO9092735-A2.

21-JUN-1999.

10-JUL-1998; 98MO-US4359.

27-FEB-1998; 98US-0032894.

10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890980.

(MILL-) MILLERINUM PHARM INC.

Action SL;

WPI: 1999-120936/10.

New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger

receptor-B1 (SR-B1) gene - useful for prognosis, diagnosis and

treatment of SR-B1 associated diseases or conditions

Claim 36; Page 32; 103PP; English.

This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at

nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-B1 gene.

It hybridizes specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein

nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on

the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-B1 gene (see

AXX24637) and the discovery of polymorphic regions within

the gene which are associated with abnormal body

and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as

obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation.

has, or is at risk of developing a determining whether a subject

specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-B1 gene. Kits

comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed. Kits

Sequence 31 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.88; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 31;

Best Local Similarity 0.78; Fred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

496 GGTGGCGCGCTGATGATG 513

11 GGTGGCGCGCTGATGATG 28

DB 21 GGTGGCGCGCTGATGATG 4

RESULT 779

AXX24560 standard; DN; 34 BP.

AC AXX24560;

20-MAR-2003 (updated)

21-JUN-1999 (first entry)

Human SR-B1 gene exon 8 PCR primer.

SR-B1; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; ischaemia;

resistance; cachexia; cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation;

low density lipoprotein LDL; high density lipoprotein HDL;

diagnosis; body mass index; obesity; cachexia; gallstone; PCR;

primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Hom sapiens.

MO9092735-A2.

21-JUN-1999.

10-JUL-1998; 98MO-US4354.

27-FEB-1998; 98US-0031526.

10-JUL-1997; 97US-0890979.

(MILL-) MILLERINUM PHARM INC.

(TUPF) UNIV TUPFS

Action SL; Oxforda UN;

WPI: 1999-120936/10.

Detecting genetic predisposition for body mass disorders - by

detecting allelic variants of a polymorphic region of the SR-B1

gene

Example 5; Page 72; 102PP; English.

A PCR primer pair (see also AXX24561) is designed for the

amplification of exon 8 (see AXX24505) of the human SR-B1 gene.

A C/T polymorphism has been detected at nucleotide 41 of this

exon. PCR amplification followed by HaeIII digestion yields

bp products in C/T individuals and 154 and 61 bp products and 31

bp products in T/T individuals. The invention is based on the discovery of the

genomic structure of the human SR-B1 gene (see AXX2456-509) and on

the discovery of polymorphic regions within the gene which are

associated with abnormal body mass and hence with disorders such as obesity,

cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The

invention provides methods for determining whether a subject has,

or is at risk of developing a determining whether a subject

specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-B1 gene. Kits comprising

the relevant probe or primer are claimed. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

Sequence 34 BP; 4 A; 15 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.88; Score 11.6; DB 1; Length 34;

Best Local Similarity 0.78; Fred. No. 7.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 9; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

498 TGTGGCGCGCTGATGATGAC 523

30 TGTGGCGCGCTGATGATGAC 5

XX Synthetic.
 OS Bone septemia.
 RN MO9902736-42.
 XX
 XX 21-JAN-1999.
 XX
 XX 10-JUL-1998; 98NO-US14359.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0013884.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0090980.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Acton St.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions.
 XX
 XX Claim 36; Page 33; 103pp; English.
 XX
 XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AX24638).
 XX It hybridizes specifically to a nucleotide sequence wherein
 XX the nucleotide at position 41 is a C or a T. The invention is based on
 XX the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene
 XX AX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone forma-
 XX tion. The invention provides methods for determining whether a sub-
 XX ject has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

Sequence 31 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 12 G; 5 T; 0 other;

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity: 62.1%; Freq. No. 8.1e-02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 480 CCAACGCTCGTTCCTGCGCGCGCGCA 508
 3 CCGAGACCGGCTCACTTACGGAATCTA 31

RSRST 785
 AX24633/C
 ID AX24633 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
 XX
 XX AX24633;
 XX
 XX 21-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human SR-BI gene exon 8 probe.
 XX
 XX SR-BI; human; polymorphism; cardiovascular disorder; jaundice;
 XX renalosis; congestive heart failure; atherosclerosis; cholesterol;
 XX low density lipoprotein HDL; high density lipoprotein HDL;
 XX probe; hybridization; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX RN MO9902736-42.
 XX 21-JUN-1999.

PF 10-JUL-1998; 98NO-US14359.
 XX
 XX 27-FEB-1998; 98US-0013884.
 XX 10-JUL-1997; 97US-0090980.
 XX
 XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 XX Acton St.
 XX
 XX WPI; 1999-120936/10.
 XX
 XX New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger
 XX receptor-BI (SR-BI) gene useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 XX treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions.
 XX
 XX Claim 36; Page 33; 103pp; English.
 XX
 XX This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at
 XX nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AX24638).
 XX It hybridizes specifically to a complement of a sequence wherein
 XX the nucleotide at position 41 is a C or a T. The invention is based on
 XX the discovery of the genomic structure of the human SR-BI gene (see
 XX AX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions within
 XX the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI)
 XX and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as
 XX obesity, cachexia, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone forma-
 XX tion. The invention provides methods for determining whether a sub-
 XX ject has, or is at risk of developing, a disease associated with a
 XX specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits
 XX comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 12 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 other;

Query Match
 Best Local Similarity: 62.1%; Freq. No. 8.1e-02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 11; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 480 CCAACGCTCGTTCCTGCGCGCGCGCA 508
 29 CCGAGACCGGCTCACTTACGGAATCTA 1

RSRST 786
 ABR5704
 ID ABR5704 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 XX ABR5704;
 XX
 XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human CACNA1 gene enzymatic nucleic acid #1385.
 XX
 XX human; chloride calcium activated 1; CACNA1; ss; antiasthmatic;
 XX antiinflammatory; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; asthma;
 XX chronic bronchitis; cystic fibrosis; obstructive bowel syndrome;
 XX oxygen therapy; bronchodilator; corticosteroid; vaccination; mucokinetic;
 XX acetylcholine.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX WO200211674-A2.
 XX
 XX 14-FEB-2002.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US24970.
 XX
 XX 09-AUG-2001; 2000US-224383P.
 XX
 XX (RIBD-) RIBDOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX (RIBD-) STRYKER USA LLC.
 XX (RIBD-) THOMPSON U.
 XX
 XX Thompson U, McSwiggen J, McKenzie T, Szymkowski DR;

PR 16-MAY-2001; 2001NC-0815866.
 PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-0572021.
 PR (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PA (GALN) GALN GROUP LTD.
 PI Jarvis T, Von Carlwitzer I, McSwiggen JA, McLaughlin F, Randi AM;
 WPI; 2002-082395/11.
 PR Novel polynucleotide which down regulates expression of Ets-related
 PT gene, useful for treating cancer; diabetic retinopathy; macular degenera-
 PT tion, arthritis, psoriasis, verruca vulgaris and Sturge Weber
 PT syndrome.
 PS Claim 4; Page 72; 149pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule (1) which down regulates
 CC expression of an Ets-related gene (ERG). (1) is useful for treating
 CC conditions selected from cancer, lymphoma, Bwing's sarcoma, melanoma,
 CC tumor angiomas, diabetic retinopathy, macular degeneration, verruca
 CC vulgaris, angiokerioma of tuberosus sclerosis, port-wine stains, Sturge
 CC Weber syndrome, Kippel-Trenau-Webster syndrome, Olsler-Weber-rendu
 CC syndrome, leukodermis, osteopetrosis and wound healing. (1) is useful for
 CC by contacting cells of the patient with (1) under conditions suitable for
 CC the treatment. The method comprises the use of one or more therapies
 CC under conditions suitable for the treatment. Leukodermis or tumor
 CC conjunctivitis with one or more of other therapies such as radiation or
 CC chemotherapy treatment. (1) is useful for reducing ERG activity in a
 CC cell, by contacting the cell with (1). (1) is useful for cleaving RNA of
 CC calcium such as H92+. (1) is useful for diagnosis of conditions and
 CC diseases related to the expression of ERG, and as diagnostic tool to
 CC examine genetic drift and mutations within diseased cells or to detect
 CC transgenic cells. (1) is useful for detecting ERG gene or ERG fusion genes.
 CC ABM17354-ABK22719 represent nucleic acids, including antisense and
 CC enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which regulate expression of ERG, and
 CC related PCR primers of the invention.
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.84; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 NC Local Similarity 63.0%; 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 10; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 373 AAGCAGCTTCAACA 388
 DB 1 ACGACACUCCGCGCA 16
 RESULT 789
 ID AAV95322 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 ID AAV95322
 XX 24-FEB-1999 (filed entry)
 XX Human c-fos target sequence nucleotide position 524.
 XX Human; c-fos; hamsterhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; target site;
 XX cancer; oncogene; leukodermis; neuroblastoma; diagnosis; genetic drift;
 XX mutation; diseased cell; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W0302846-92.

XX 30-JUL-1998.
 XX 20-JAN-1998; 98NC-0801017.
 XX 23-JAN-1997; 97US-0037658.
 XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Jarvis T, McSwiggen JA, Stinchcomb DT;
 WPI; 1998-427942/36.
 PR Enzymatic nucleic acid molecules which specifically cleave RNA
 PT derived from a c-fos gene useful for treating conditions related
 PT to levels of c-fos, especially cancer.
 PS Claim 2; Page 51; 72pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule which
 CC specifically cleaves RNA derived from a c-fos gene. AAV95401 to AAV95540
 CC and AAV95541 to AAV9584 represent hamsterhead ribozymes and hairpin
 CC ribozymes, respectively, which specifically cleave human c-fos.
 CC AAV95261 to AAV95269 represent nucleic acid molecules which specifically
 CC cleave sequences of the human c-fos gene. The enzymatic nucleic acid
 CC cancer associated with elevated levels of c-fos oncogene, especially
 CC leukodermis, neuroblastoma and lung, breast and colon cancers. The
 CC and mutations within diseased cells, or to detect the presence of c-fos
 CC RNA in a cell.
 SO Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 2 U; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.84; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 17;
 NC Local Similarity 75.0%; 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 12; Conservative 1; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 745 CAGACACUCCGCGCA 760
 DB 1 CAGACACUCCGCGCA 16
 RESULT 790
 ID AAV95261 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
 ID AAV95261
 XX 03-JAN-2003 (filed entry)
 XX Human HTP; scanning oligonucleotide SHQ ID 466.
 XX Human gene therapy; cancer suppressor; WPI; chromosome 10p12.1;
 XX human cells developed patched like protein; cancer; kidney; liver;
 XX male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 XX prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX BP122904-92.
 XX 07-AUG-2002.
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-0001167.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0800663.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0800664.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0800665.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0800667.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0800669.
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001NC-0800669.
 XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-0864763.
 XX 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898.

PI Gallatin WM, Vaseux R;
 XX WPI: 1999-200404/17.
 XX
 XX New intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R) binding and
 PT antibodies - useful for modulating ligand/receptor binding and
 XX P1 specific and non-specific immune systems especially those of the
 PT specific and non-specific immune systems

Example 23; Column 72, 106pp; English.

CC This sequence is a primer for DNA encoding ICAM-R.
 CC The invention relates to antibodies (Ab) which bind specifically
 CC to the intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R), inhibiting the
 CC interaction between ICAM-R and alpha 4/beta 7. Such a specific ICAM-R
 CC ICAM-R polypeptides and identifying cells expressing ICAM-R on their cell
 CC surfaces, modulating ligand/receptor binding and biological activities
 CC involving ICAM-R, especially inflammatory responses of the specific
 CC cells, and the use of such antibodies in the treatment of diseases
 CC such as asthma, tumor growth, and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
 CC infection). In particular diseases involving an essential T cell
 CC activation (e.g. asthma, psoriasis, diabetes, graft vs. host disease,
 CC anti-ICAM-R antibodies. The Ab specifically bind to and identify ICAM-R
 CC and disrupt ICAM-R to cell adhesion molecule, especially alpha 4/beta 7
 CC binding.

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.84; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Mismatches 13; Conservativity 0.24; 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCGAAGTTCGA 449
 DB 16 AGCCTCGAAGTTCGA 1

RESULTS 795
 AA69204/c
 ID AA69204 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AA69204;
 XX
 XX 17-FEB-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX ICAM-R DNA amplifying primer DNA.
 XX
 XX Intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide; ICAM-R; humanized; ICR 1.1;
 KW ICR 8.1; monoclonal antibody; therapeutic; inflammatory; asthma; tumour;
 KW graft-versus-host disease; viral infection; toxin; radionuclide;
 KW ICAM-R; monoclonal antibody; ICR primer; B9.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US5837922-A.
 XX
 XX 17-NOV-1998.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0487113.
 XX 27-JAN-1993; 93NO-US040781.
 XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92US-0894061.
 XX 22-JUN-1993; 93US-0009286.
 XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX
 XX (ICAM-R) ICOS CORP.

PI Gallatin WM, Vaseux R;
 XX WPI: 1999-023535/02.
 XX
 XX Humanized antibodies specific for intercellular adhesion molecule
 PT polypeptide - useful for therapeutic or diagnostic purposes
 XX
 XX Example 23; Column 76; 116pp; English.

CC Primers AA69203 and AA69204 are used for the PCR amplification of the
 CC DNA encoding human intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM-R).
 CC The invention relates to antibodies (Ab) which bind specifically
 CC to the intercellular adhesion molecule receptor (ICAM-R), inhibiting the
 CC interaction between ICAM-R and alpha 4/beta 7. Such a specific ICAM-R
 CC polypeptides and identifying cells expressing ICAM-R on their cell
 CC surfaces, modulating ligand/receptor binding and biological activities
 CC involving ICAM-R, especially inflammatory responses of the specific
 CC cells, and the use of such antibodies in the treatment of diseases
 CC such as asthma, tumor growth, and/or metastasis, and viral infection (e.g. HIV
 CC infection). In particular diseases involving an essential T cell
 CC activation (e.g. asthma, psoriasis, diabetes, graft vs. host disease,
 CC anti-ICAM-R antibodies. The Ab specifically bind to and identify ICAM-R
 CC and disrupt ICAM-R to cell adhesion molecule, especially alpha 4/beta 7
 CC binding.

Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.84; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Mismatches 13; Conservativity 0.24; 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 434 AGCCTCGAAGTTCGA 449
 DB 16 AGCCTCGAAGTTCGA 1

RESULTS 796
 AA69184/c
 ID AA69184 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 XX AA69184;
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-2000 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 XX PCR primer DNA used to amplify ICAM-R DNA.
 XX
 XX Anti-human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; cytotoxic; ICAM-R; AIDS; stroke;
 KW intercellular adhesion molecule; immunoglobulin heavy chain; septicemia;
 KW inflammatory condition; glomerulonephritis; arthritis; dermatitis;
 KW necrotizing enterocolitis; thrombocytopenia; psoriasis; asthma;
 KW transplant rejection; diabetes; tumour; PCR primer; B9.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US610033-A.
 XX
 XX 08-AUG-2000.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-0475880.
 XX 26-JUN-1993; 93NO-US040781.
 XX 27-JAN-1992; 92US-0887689.
 XX 26-MAY-1992; 92US-0889724.
 XX 22-JUN-1993; 93US-0009286.
 XX 05-AUG-1993; 93US-0102852.
 XX
 XX (ICAM-R) ICOS CORP.

PI Gallatin WM, Vaseux R;
 XX WPI: 2000-542449/49.
 XX
 XX Hybrid fusion proteins comprising intercellular adhesion molecule or
 PT its variant useful for treating inflammatory conditions, Crohn's
 XX disease, atherosclerosis and diabetes

XX 23-NOV-1998. 96DS-0720420.
 PF 27-SEP-1996;
 XX 27-JUN-1992; 92DS-0822689;
 XX 28-JUN-1992; 92DS-0822689;
 XX 05-JUN-1992; 92DS-0894061.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93DS-0009266.
 PR 28-JUN-1993; 93DS-0009266.
 PR 28-JUN-1993; 93DS-0009266.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95DS-0487113.
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX Galatin MW, Vazquez R;
 XX WPI; 2000-022778/02.
 DA Identifying modulators of protein kinase C phosphorylation of human
 PT intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide -
 XX Example 24; Column 155-160; 123pp; English.
 CC This invention describes a novel method for identifying a compound that
 CC modulates phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule
 CC polypeptide (ICAM-1) by protein kinase C. The method comprises:
 CC (a) contacting a cell expressing ICAM-1 with a test compound;
 CC (b) measuring the phosphorylation of ICAM-1 by protein kinase C
 CC (c) the presence and absence of a test compound; (d) measuring labeled
 CC phosphatase transferred to the protein phosphatase test compound
 CC (e) the presence and absence of a test compound; (f) measuring the
 CC phosphorylation of human intercellular adhesion molecule polypeptide
 CC which elutes from the pairs for the development of therapeutic and
 CC diagnostic agents. This sequence represents a primer used in the method
 CC of the invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.88; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 434 ACCCTCCAGAGCCCA 449
 DB 16 ACCCTCCAGAGCCCA 1
 RESULT 739
 AB09373/C
 XX AB09373 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AB09373;
 XX 30-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX Interleukin adhesion molecule, ICAM-R PCR primer DNA.
 DE human; intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM; antiinflammatory; stroke;
 XX antiinfective; urinary; vasoregulatory; nephrotoxic; antiinfective;
 XX cerebroprotective; dermatological; antitumor; immunosuppressive; tumor;
 XX antiproliferative; antitumor; neuroprotective; antitumor;
 XX antitumor; antitumor; antitumor; antitumor; antitumor; antitumor;
 XX hyaluronidase cell line; ATCC HB 12139; inflammation; septicemia; trauma;
 XX adult respiratory distress syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome;
 XX tissue repair; acute glomerulonephritis; arthritis; vaccines;
 XX Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; multiple sclerosis; infection; aa.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US2001023293-A1.

XX 11-OCT-2001.
 XX 03-JAN-2001; 2001US-0753436.
 XX 24-MAY-1999; 99DS-0342289.
 XX 24-MAY-1999; 99DS-0342289.
 XX 26-MAY-1992; 92DS-0884724.
 PR 05-JUN-1992; 92DS-0884724.
 PR 22-JAN-1993; 93DS-0009266.
 PR 28-JUN-1993; 93DS-0009266.
 PR 05-JUN-1993; 93DS-0009266.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95DS-0487113.
 PA (ICOS-) ICOS CORP.
 XX Galatin MW, Vazquez R;
 XX WPI; 2002-003992/01.
 DA Novel hyaluronidase cell line useful for producing monoclonal antibody for
 PT treating inflammatory conditions, immune system disorders and
 XX infectious diseases, is deposited under specified ATCC accession number
 XX Example 24; 125pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a novel hyaluronidase cell line (i) ATCC HB 12130.
 CC (ii) is useful for producing an intercellular adhesion molecule (ICAM)
 CC monoclonal antibody (iii). (iii) is useful for treating inflammatory
 CC conditions including acute respiratory distress syndrome, multiple organ
 CC injury, acute glomerulonephritis, reactive arthritis, dermatosis with
 CC acute inflammatory components, stroke, thermal injury, haemodialysis,
 CC nephropathy, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, necrotizing
 CC arterosclerosis, cytokine-induced toxicity, psoriasis, organ failure,
 CC transplant rejection, autoimmune diseases including Raynaud's syndrome,
 CC autoimmune thyroiditis, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC infection, tissue transplant rejection, graft versus host disease and
 CC multiple sclerosis. (ii) is also useful for immunisation, for purifying
 CC ICAM-R polypeptides and for identifying cells that display the
 CC polypeptides on the surface. AB09373/AB09380 represent ICAM
 CC coding sequences, PCR primers and related sequences of the invention.
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 1 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.88; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 13; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DY 434 ACCCTCCAGAGCCCA 449
 DB 16 ACCCTCCAGAGCCCA 1
 RESULT 800
 AB09380
 XX AB09380 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC AB09380;
 XX 12-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX Caenorhabditis elegans related dsRNA2 upstream primer.
 DE Caenorhabditis elegans; C. elegans; reproduction; development;
 XX antiinfective; urinary; vasoregulatory; nephrotoxic; antiinfective;
 XX cerebroprotective; dermatological; antitumor; immunosuppressive; tumor;
 XX antiproliferative; antitumor; neuroprotective; antitumor;
 XX hyaluronidase cell line; ATCC HB 12139; inflammation; septicemia; trauma;
 XX adult respiratory distress syndrome; multiple organ injury syndrome;
 XX tissue repair; acute glomerulonephritis; arthritis; vaccines;
 XX Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; multiple sclerosis; infection; aa.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX US2001023293-A1.

New nucleic acids comprising intronic sequence of a human scavenger receptor class B type I gene (SR-BI) for the treatment of SR-BI associated diseases or conditions.

Claim 36; Page 32; 103pp; English.

This probe is designed to detect a C/T polymorphism located at nucleotide 41 of exon 8 of the human SR-BI gene (see AXX24628). It hybridizes specifically to the complement of a sequence wherein the nucleotide 41 of exon 8 is cytidine. The invention is based on the identification of a polymorphic region of the human SR-BI gene (see AXX24590-601) and on the identification of polymorphic regions of the gene which are associated with abnormal body mass index (BMI) and abnormal lipoprotein levels and hence with disorders such as atherosclerosis, cardiovascular disorders and gallstone formation. The invention provides a diagnostic kit for the detection of a C/T polymorphism, or is at risk of developing a disease associated with a specific allele of a polymorphic region of an SR-BI gene. Kits comprising the relevant probe or primer are claimed.

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.84; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Local Similarity 81.24; Pred. No. 7.4e-02; Mismatches 13; Conservative 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

496 GGTGGCGCGCTGCTGCTGTA S11
16 GGGTGGCGCGCTGCTGCTGTA 1

DB

ACG3264

ACG3264

15-FEB-2001 (first entry)

Human STN3 phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:115.

Human; mouse; STN3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription; DNA-binding protein; signal transduction; inhibition; apoptosis; antiinflammatory; disease; cancer; antiinflammatory; antitumoral; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

Homosapiens.

W0200061602-A1.

19-OCT-2000.

06-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09054.

08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Karras JG;

NP1; 2000-61923/59.

New antisense compound for inhibiting the expression of signal transducer and activator of transcription 3 (STN3) in cells or tissues

Phenacetic acid and esters -

Example 12; Page 63; 104pp; English.

The present invention describes an antisense compound (1), 8 to 30

nucleosides in length, that is targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding STN3 (Signal Transducer and Activator of Transcription) and which inhibit the expression of it. (1) has antiinflammatory, antitumoral, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory activities. (1) is used for inhibiting the expression of STN3 in cells or tissues of an animal having a disease or condition associated with a reduction in apoptosis, and inducing apoptosis in a cell. Diseases or conditions associated with a reduction in apoptosis include, but are not limited to, cancer of the breast, prostate, brain, head and/or neck, and other cancer.

Lymphoma. (1) can also be used for diagnostic methods in detecting and determining the role of STN3 in various cell functions, physiological processes and conditions and for diagnosing the conditions associated with a reduction in apoptosis. (1) is used in antibody and other assays as an immunostimulant. (1) is used in antibody and other assays as an immunostimulant. AXX3150 encodes human STN3 and AXX3231 encodes mouse STN3. AXX3150 and AXX3231 represent the present invention. AXX3151 and AXX3230 represent the present invention. AXX3150 represents a mismatch control oligonucleotide which are used in example from the present invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.84; Score 11.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Local Similarity 81.24; Pred. No. 7.4e-02; Mismatches 13; Conservative 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1062 GAGGACGCTGCGAGCTTC 107
5 GAGGACGCTGCGAGCTTC 20

DB

ACG3264

26-FEB-2002 (first entry)

Human STN3 antisense phosphorothioate oligodeoxynucleotide #88.

Human; mouse; STN3; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; modulation; signal transducer and activator of transcription; ss; STN3; antiinflammatory; disease; cancer; antiinflammatory; antitumoral; myeloma; melanoma; lymphoma; diagnosis; ss.

Homosapiens.

US2001029250-A1.

11-OCT-2001.

11-JAN-2001; 2001US-0758881.

08-APR-1999; 99US-0288461.

06-APR-2000; 2000MO-US09054.

(KARRAS/) KARRAS J G.

Karras JG;

NP1; 2002-009991/01.

New antisense compound useful for treating and diagnosing

neurodegenerative diseases and cancers, is targeted to a nucleic acid

molecule encoding signal transducer and activator of transcription

protein

proteins

This invention relates to a method for obtaining first data on a nucleic acid from an individual exposed to a specific disease and second data on a nucleic acid from a pathogenic microorganism occurring in the individual. In order to relate the specific disease to such pathogenic microorganism, the method of the invention comprises the reaction of a nucleic acid from the individual with a first probe for detection of the pathogenic microorganism, and the second probe for detection of a specific disease. The reaction results as well as the detected binding of a nucleic acid with the second probe. The method of the invention is applicable to pathogenic microorganisms e.g. hepatitis C, influenza and AIDS in individuals, and also for therapeutic evaluation. Such a method is convenient and accurate and may be used to design specific therapy for an individual. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method of the invention.

Sequence 15 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 15;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.3e+02;

Matches 11; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

857 CCCCCTCCTGAC 667

12 CCCCCTCCTGAC 2

Db

RESULT 809

AB044555

AB044555 standard, DNA, 19 BP.

AC AB044555;

11-APR-2002 (first entry)

Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SRD ID NO:1599.

Human chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis;

genome; PCR primer; 66.

Home sapiens.

JF001032130-A.

20-NOV-2001.

12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0066285.

10-MAR-2001; 2000JP-0065716.

(RIKA) RITAKAYU KENKUSURO.

(GENO) GENOTEX YG.

WPI: 2002-144136/19.

Arrayed genome clones -

Claim 4; page 36; 528pp; Japanese.

The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in multimeric plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the multimeric plates; (b) the mixture is reacted with a nucleic acid marker sequence; (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multimeric plates; and (d) the discrimination Nos. of the multimeric plates of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to

the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multimeric plates; (e) the clones in the multimeric plates of the specified discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each well of longitudinal and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) samples are amplified by using the above primer; (h) the clones are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The microarray is useful for gene analysis. AB045957 to AB045322 represent human chromosome 21q22.1, which are used as a PCR primer for specifically claimed for use in the present invention.

Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 73.7%; Pred. No. 7.1e+02;

Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

235 TGGAGAGGATCCCTCCATC 253

1 TGGAGAGGATCCCTCCATC 19

Db

RESULT 810

AB045957

AB045957 standard, DNA, 20 BP.

AC AB045957;

10-DEC-2001 (first entry)

Sample member clustering method related human DNA PCR primer #64.

Clustering; Hierarchical clustering algorithm; population based analysis;

clinical trial; DNA fingerprint; genetic profile analysis; PCR primer;

SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; sr.

Home sapiens.

W0200129257-A2.

26-MAR-2001.

22-OCT-2000; 2000MO-1801632.

22-OCT-1999; 99US-0121331.

07-JUL-2000; 2000US-0216097.

(GHSF) GHSF.

Schork H, Sklarczynski B;

WPI: 2001-316348/39.

Genetic clustering by distributing members into optimal number of clusters determined by a hierarchical clustering algorithm or by pair-wise analysis of homozygous pairs in clusters got from

non-hierarchical clustering -

Claim 61; Page 87; 109pp; English.

The present invention describes methods of clustering members of a sample, involving applying a hierarchical clustering algorithm to the sample and distributing the sample members into clusters using non-hierarchical clustering. The methods are useful in population based studies such as clinical trials, DNA fingerprinting and genetic profile analysis. The present sequence was used to demonstrate the method of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 other;

Query Match 0.8%; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;

AC ARI1361;
 DT 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel PCR primer #13.
 DE Liver regeneration-related gene panel; expression profile;
 DE PCR primer; #8; liver regeneration; liver transplantation.
 KW drug screening; drug development; hepatic; liver transplantation.
 XX Unidentified.
 OS
 PD W0200277222-N1.
 PD 03-OCT-2002.
 PD 13-MAR-2002; 2002MO-J02372.
 PR 13-MAR-2001; 2001JP-0070940.
 XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 PI Yokoya F, Okutani T, Mori M, Takahara Y, Fukuda H, Aburatani H,
 PI Sonaka I;
 WI; 2003-018922/01.
 PT Gene panel participating in liver regeneration, applicable in providing
 expression data, diagnosis and development of drugs for promoting liver
 regeneration e.g. after transplantation or removal of liver during
 cancer.
 CC
 CC Example 2; Page 96; 101pp; Japanese.
 CC The invention comprises a gene panel constructed from the expression
 CC profile of known genes which show a change in expression level between
 CC normal liver cells and liver cells under regeneration. The gene panel is
 CC for providing expression data and screening/development of drugs
 CC for liver regeneration, diagnosis and development of drugs for
 CC transplantation or removal of the liver during cancer, or hepatitis
 CC therapy. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.84; Score 11; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity: 7.8%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 224 CCGTCAACGCTGCAAGCA 242
 20 CATTCCACGCTGCAAGCA 2
 RESULT 814
 AC AC042182;
 ID AC042182 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 AC AC042182;
 DT 21-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIII PCR primer SEQ ID NO.23.
 DE Human cytochrome c oxidase subunit VIII PCR primer; toxicity screening;
 DE signal transduction pathway; diabetes; cancer; hepatocellular carcinoma;
 DE chronic pain; acute pain; gastrointestinal disorders; PCR primer; #8.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 PD W02003016327-N1.
 PD 27-FEB-2003.

XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002MO-US25772.
 XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-31228P.
 PR 26-SEP-2001; 2001US-354093L.
 PA (MOON) MOON SINJI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX Sealion S, Warbach R, Yuen T;
 DR WI; 2003-268296/26.
 PT New solid substrate comprising several polymers or 50-1000 different
 nucleic acid sequences for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening
 location, useful for high content drug profiling and toxicity screening
 -
 CC Disclosure; Page 46; 86pp; English.
 CC The present invention describes a solid substrate comprising several
 CC polymers or 50-1000 different nucleic acids coupled to the solid
 CC substrate in a different known location. Also described: (1) identifying
 CC a gene or a protein in a cell or tissue by detecting a
 CC candidate compound. The solid substrate comprising the detecting
 CC reporters of cell signaling are useful for high content drug profiling
 CC and toxicity screening. The methods are useful for identifying set of
 CC pathways. The intrinsic reporter genes of signal transduction
 CC pathway. The intrinsic reporter genes of signal transduction
 CC identifying potential drugs that can be used to modulate conditions or
 CC diseases that are due to malfunctioning of one or more signal
 CC chronic and acute diseases, e.g. diabetes, cancer, neuropsychiatric disorders,
 CC ACC42281 represent oligonucleotide sequences which are used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention.
 CC
 CC Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 other;
 Query Match 0.84; Score 11; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity: 7.8%; Pred No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 212 CCGATGACGCTGCTGCA 230
 21 CCGATGACGCTGCTGCA 3
 RESULT 815
 AC AAD39292;
 ID AAD39292 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 AC AAD39292;
 DT 04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human genomic DNA amplifying forward SNP PCR primer.
 DE Human genomic DNA amplifying forward SNP PCR primer.
 DE Human single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; tumour necrosis factor;
 DE detection; PCR primer; #8.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS W0200234883-12.
 PD 02-MAY-2002.
 PD 27-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US50857.
 PR 27-OCT-2000; 2000US-24392P.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-250434P.
 PA (ADVI-) ADVION BIOSCIENCES INC.
 XX Zhang S, Van Pelt CK, Schultz GA;

